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ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY 15.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1869.

Senate called to order.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Prettyman.

Mr. NUNNALLY, Chairman of the Committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency, reported that the message of the Governor was in readiness.

The message from his Excellency was received by his Secretary, Mr. Davis.

On motion it was taken up and read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 13, 1869.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Upon the assembling of Congress on the 7th of December last, being the earliest opportunity afforded for the purpose, the following communication was presented to that body:

"*To the Congress of the United States:*

"Having, as Provisional Governor elect, under the Reconstruction Acts, been authorized—by "An Act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, to representation in Congress"—which Act became a law June 25, 1868—to convene the Provisional Legislature of Georgia; and having by proclamation, under date, June 25, 1868, acted upon that authority: and having, on the 4th day of July, 1868, been appointed Provisional Governor of Georgia, by Major General George G. Meade, commanding the Third Military District, under and by virtue of the power vested in him by the Reconstruction Acts, I deem it my official duty to represent to your Honorable body that the laws under which the State of Georgia was to have been admitted to representation in Congress have not been fully executed; and to present for your consideration the reasons which lead me to this conclusion.

"By section VI of "An Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," among which States is enumerated the State of Georgia, it is provided that "until the people of said rebellious States shall be by law admitted to representation in Congress, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only." The government of the State has, therefore, been, and must continue to be, provisional, until the conditions required by the Act which became a law June 25, 1868, shall have been complied with by a Legislature organized in accordance with the Reconstruction Acts previously adopted.

"By section IX of the supplementary Reconstruction Act, passed July 19, 1867, it is required that—"all persons hereafter elected * * to office in said Military Districts * * * * shall be required to take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law, for officers of the United States.

"The Government having been Provisional at the time of the assembling of the Legislature referred to, the law, therefore, required that such persons only as were eligible under the Reconstruction Acts, should be permitted to participate in the necessary provisional legislation precedent to recognition as a State. The fact, however, is that all the candidates for the General Assembly who had received the highest number of votes, were, without regard to their eligibility under the law, permitted to take seats in the provisional legislative body, and to participate in the organization and the legislation thereof,—having first been simply invited to take an oath prescribed in the new Constitution, which Constitution had not at that time become, and under law, could not then be, of force.

"The result of this failure to execute the law has been a defeat of the purposes which Congress had in view when passing the Acts,—these purposes having been the establishment of a Loyal and Republican State Government, affording adequate protection to life and property, the maintenance of peace and good order, and the free expression of political opinion.

"The wise discernment displayed by Congress, in requiring by its legislation that none but those who were loyal should participate in the establishment of a provisional government which was thereafter to be clothed with the rights and immunities of a State in the Union, charged with the care and protection of the lives and property, and the civil and political rights of its citizens, is made the more apparent by the consequences which have ensued from this failure in the enforcement of that legislation.

"I would, therefore, respectfully invite the attention of your Honorable body to this subject, and ask that such steps be taken as may to you seem wise and proper for the obtaining of full information in relation thereto; and to the end that Loyalty may be protected and promoted by the enforcement of the laws enacted by the Representatives of the American People.

"RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

"By the Governor:
"EUGENE DAVIS,
"Executive Secretary."

By the adoption of resolutions by your honorable body, setting forth in effect, that persons were eligible to membership under the act of June 25th, 1868, which prescribed the conditions imposed by the proposed amendment to the Constitution known as Article Fourteen, which persons it was admitted had taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof by holding a commission under a State engaged in rebellion against the United States, and aiding in various other ways the enemies of that Government, and subsequently by your action in excluding from your body a large number of citizens of the State and of the United States, who had been duly elected and seated, and who participated in the adoption of the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress; members too, without whose votes those conditions would not have been adopted, and your body having based that action upon your deliberate judgment, that under the Constitution and laws of this State persons having a certain portion of African blood in their veins were not eligible to office, and such action being in very marked contrast with the policy and with the spirit of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, attention was naturally directed to a careful examination of the law, to the manner of its execution, to ascertain how it was possible that these results could follow the adoption of the policy of Congress by a large majority of the body politic. The result of this examination is embraced in the view presented to Congress.

It is therein alleged that if there had been a literal execution of the law, a primal legislative organization would have been limited to those who could swear that they had never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, and had never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority, or pretended authority in hostility to the same.

Such a body, when it should have adopted the condition, precedent to the admission of the State to representation in Congress, would rigidly examine the claims to eligibility of such other members as might apply for seats under the Constitution of the State and that of the United States—when legislative action should have vitalized the State Constitution; and it is reasonable to suppose they would not admit to seats persons who fell under the disability imposed by the act of June 25th, 1868, and by the fourteenth amendment.

The result of this careful observance of the letter and the intent of the law would, it is believed, have prevented the subsequent legislative action, which, so far as it may be permitted to stand, has virtually overthrown the wise policy inaugurated by Congress: a policy so lately and so fully endorsed by the American people at the ballot box.

The position taken in my communication to Congress as to the requirements of the Reconstruction Acts is founded upon the following official opinion of the Major General who, under those acts, commanded the Third Military District, which opinion was announced previous to the election for members of the General Assembly, and by which all persons were put upon notice as to what would be required:

From the Atlanta New Era, April 29, 1867.]

ELIGIBILITY FOR OFFICE.

"As the question of eligibility under the new Provisional Government is now one of great interest, we have been at some pains to place before our readers an official opinion upon this point.

"A person who had never held an office before the war, but who voluntarily aided and abetted the rebellion by holding a civil office at one time during the war, sought the opinion of the Commanding General as to whether he would *now* be eligible if elected.

"We give below the official opinion, by which it will be seen that the test oath will be required.

"Congress will, however, no doubt pass an enabling act, relieving persons who, in good faith, desire restoration of the Union, (and who have proved their faith by their works,) from the operation of the 9th section, and of other disabilities, which would otherwise prevent them aiding in restoration.

'H'DQU'RS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
'Department Georgia, Ala. and Florida.
Atlanta, Ga., April 15, 1868.

'The sixth section of the first Reconstruction Act of Congress declares 'That until the people of said rebel States shall be, by law, admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein, shall be deemed provisional only,' &c.

"Under the provisions of the fifth section of the same act, 'the people of said State cannot be admitted to representation in Congress until they shall have ratified the Constitution submitted to them under the Reconstruction Acts, and Congress shall have approved the same; and until said State shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, known as 'Article 14,' and said Article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States.' These and other provisions of the Reconstruction Acts clearly show that whatever government may exist in Georgia, before the fulfillment of the above conditions, must 'be deemed provisional only.' The ninth section of the Supplementary Reconstruction Act, passed July 19, 1867, 'requires all officers elected or appointed under the provisional government of a State to take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.' This makes a condition of eligibility to office under a provisional government very materially different from either eligibility to registration as a voter, or eligibility to office under the provisions of the proposed Constitutional amendment.

'Before entering upon his duties, a provisional officer is required, among other things, to swear that he has neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States.

'Mr. —— held office under the authority of the State of Georgia while that State was in hostility to the United States. He is consequently ineligible to office under the provisional government. It is not deemed necessary here to discuss the effect this view of the law may have as to other officers. But legislation has to be taken while the State is yet under provisional government; and the members of the Legislature must be qualified to hold office under that provisional government.

"[OFFICIAL.] R. C. DRUM, A. A. G.'"

This position is further sustained by the following extract from General Orders No. 61, dated Headquarters Third Military District, Atlanta, April 15, 1868:

"II. The question having been submitted whether the members of the General Assembly of this State, to be elected next week, will be required, before entering upon their duties, to take what is commonly called 'the test oath,' the Commanding General is of opinion that, inasmuch as said General Assembly—should the Constitution now submitted to the people of this State be ratified by them, and be approved by Congress—is required to convene and adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitutson of the United States, designated as 'Article XIV,' before the State can be admitted to represeatation in Congress; it may be decided that the members of said General Assembly are, while taking this preliminary action, officers of a Provisional Government, and as such required, under the 9th section of the Act of Congress of July 19, 1867, to take the test oath."

If there were any doubt—based upon phraseology—as to whether the provision of the ninth section of the Act July 19, 1867, requiring the oath to be administered, should be made to apply, it would seem that the eleventh section of the same Act would, in this case, render its application imperative. The eleventh sction reads as follows:

"That all the provisions of this Act, and of the Acts to which it is supplementary shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out."

That such literal construction of the law was expected is evidenced by the following extract from a communication of General Grant to General Pope, under date August 3, 1867:

"I think your views are sound, both in the construction which you give to the laws of Congress and the duties of the supporters of good government to see that when Reconstruction is effected *no loophole is left open to give trouble and embarrassment hereafter. It is certainly the duty of District Commanders to study what the framers of the Reconstruction Laws wanted to express as much as they do express, and to execute the laws according to that interpretation.*

Also, General Rawlins to General Meade, July 7th, 1868: "The Reconstruction Acts are required to be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof, viz: The re-establishment of civil government in States lately in rebellion may be fully and perfectly carried out; *and it would seem that persons ineligible to hold office under their provisions should not be permitted to defeat them.*"

My own examination of the Reconstruction Acts leads me to the following conclusions:

1. Until the full recognition by Congress of Georgia as a State in the Union there can be no authority for government within her territorial limits except that derived from the laws of the United States.

2. This authority for government is found in the laws known as the Reconstruction Acts of Congress.

3. The terms and conditions upon which Georgia was to have been admitted as a State are prescribed in the law of June 25th, 1868, entitled "An Act to admit, etc.

4. There being nothing in that Act which repealed or annulled the requirements previously enacted as to eligibility, those terms and conditions could be legally adopted only by a legislative assembly organized under and by virtue of the laws of the United States then in force, and by a body whose members were eligible under the Acts of March 2d and July 19th, 1867.

5. Until said terms and conditions should be adopted by such a legislative body as that referred to, the New Constitution could have no vitality as fundamental law.

6. In the Act of March 2d, 1867, the following condition was prescribed for persons holding office under the provisional government:

"* * * * no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the 3d article of said [Fourteenth] Amendment.

7. That this restriction was not by Congress considered sufficiently comprehensive to insure the establishment of State Governments in harmony with its policy, is made manifest by the fact that the following still more restrictive provision was embodied in the Supplemental Reconstruction Act which became a law on the 19th of July, 1867:

"*And be it further enacted,* * * * That all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said Military Districts under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the District Commander, shall be required to take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States."

8. Congress is the sole, final interpretor of the true intents and meaning of the Reconstruction Acts, and the arbiter upon questions of execution. [General Grant to General Ord, June 23d, 1867. " * * The law, however, makes the District Commanders their own interpretors of their power and duty under it; and in my opinion the Attorney-General and myself can do no more than give our opinion as to the meaning of the law; neither can enforce his views against the judgment of those made responsible for the faithful execution of the law—the District Commanders." Also General Meade to General Grant, July 18th, 1868: "My judgment, therefore, is to acquiesce in the decison of the Senate, and leave to Congress such action as may hereafter be deemed proper in case the Senate has failed to comply with the law."]

The fact that there is not in Georgia adequate protection for life and property, the maintenance of peace and good order, and the free expression of political opinion, is too well known and understood to require argument, or the presentation of the evidence which has reached me from many portions of the State. In fact, it is hoped that it may never become necessary to make public information which would so severely reflect upon us as a people.

Let us consider what would be the practical effect of executing the law in accordance with the view above presented.

The persons elected in April last would be re-assembled. Such of them as could take the required oath, or who had been relieved by Congress, of legal and political disabilities would be seated. This would restore the colored members to the positions to which they were elected. The body, thus organized, would, by legislation, adopt the requirements precedent to our recognition as a State. Our State Constitution would then become of force, and supercede the Reconstruction Acts. Persons who could not take the test oath, but who would be eligible under the State Constitution and the fourteenth amendment would then be admitted—the body above referred to being the judge of their eligibility.

This would not be "reconstructing reconstruction," but simply a vindication of the sufficiency of laws heretofore enacted to secure results which were contemplated at the time of their passage, and anticipated by the persons who voted to sustain them.

It is, however, urged with force, in objection to the view heretofore presented, that the words "under any so-called State or municipal authority" would prevent the application of the aforesaid 9th Section of the Act of July 19th, 1867, to persons who were elected in April last, under an Ordinance of the Convention, and that the eligibility of members of the Legislature rested only upon the new Constitution and the Fourteenth Amendment. [General Grant to General Meade, April 29th, 1868: "The officers elected under the new Constitution are not officers of the provisional governments referred to in the Reconstruction Acts, nor are they officers elected under any so-called State authority, and are not therefore required to take the oath prescribed in Section 9, Act of July 19th, 1867. The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new Constitution, and the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States designated as Article 14."]

But even in this view of the case, it will undoubtedly be held by Congress that the action of your Honorable body, in expelling the colored members, is inconsistent with our State Constitution, and accomplishes a revolution and an overthrow of the government established under that instrument; and that steps must be taken by Congress itself to vindicate its legislation and establish a loyal government here.

There being an opinion in the minds of many of the sitting members of your Honorable body touching the right of colored citizens, directly opposite to that entertained by a majority of those who voted to ratify the Constitution, and differing from the opinion entertained by Congress when action was there taken upon it, that body may require the Constitutional Convention to reassemble, when the Constitution would, without doubt, be so amended as to remove any uncertainty that may now exist as to the establishment of a loyal State Government, republican in form and in fact—one that would uphold and promote the great principles of civil liberty and personal rights which have been developed by the results of the war, and endorsed by the verdict of the whole people.

We may be well assured that the Government of the United States will not hesitate in the great work of regeneration until its succes is full and complete—established above and beyond the reach of those whose convictions of duty led them to engage in an effort to destroy that which they had attempted to prevent being constructed.

It is, therefore, respectfully recommended that we, ourselves, take the initiative in the consummation of the policy of Congress; and acting upon our own sense of the obligation we owe to the authority from which we derive all we now have or expect to enjoy, of civil self-government, undo what has been done.

Restore the colored members to their seats, and exclude every person from participation in your legislation who took an official oath to support the Government of the United States, and afterwards gave aid or comfort to its enemies, until such person shall have been relieved by Congress of the disability thus incurred—bearing in mind that the only relief from such disability is found in the action of two-thirds of each House of Congress, and cannot be accomplished by the individual opinion of the person affected, that the "aid or comfort was not *voluntarily* afforded.

It is hoped that thorough action in this direction will effect what we all so much desire, the final adjustment of our political status as a State in the Union; and promote peace among ourselves by granting, what nearly one-half of our whole voting population demand, and to which they believe themselves entitled—the great right of choosing one of their own number to be their representative.

The sentiment in favor of universal amnesty was rapidly growing throughout the nation, until checked in part by the course pursued here; and now, unfortunately for us, the demand of the popular voice is correctly expressed by the words of a distinguished Senator on a late public occasion, when he says:

"The pure minded, the noble Whittier sends us a sentiment to-night in favor of universal amnesty and the removal of all political disabilities. *To that sentiment I do not assent. With me no more amnesty or removal of disabilities till the life of the humblest individual who walks on God's footstool, be he black or white, is as sacred in Camilla, Georgia, or in New Orleans, in Louisiana, as it is in the peaceful village of Amesbury, in Massachusetts.*"

Let us, then, do all in our power to prevent what may be deemed by Congress a necessity—the denial of the appeals of our citizens to be relieved of their political disabilities; and perhaps the still further restriction of political power by withholding it entirely from those who do not heartily acquiese in, and abide by, the policy that recognizes our late slaves as MEN—entitled to all the rights and immunities of other men before the law.

It is not desired that treason shall be punished, but it is demanded that loyalty shall be respected, and, if necessary, protected.

My only object is the establishment of a loyal State Government—a Government that will secure to every Union man, and to every man who favors the Reconstruction policy of Congress, be he rich or poor, black or white, protection, full and complete, for his person, his property, and in the expression of his political opinions.

The same immunity from proscription and outrage which is now enjoyed by the most arrogant supporter of secession and opponent of Congress, must be vouchsafed to the humblest Union man and supporter of the Congressional policy, before we can have perfect liberty or perfect peace.

If, however, these recommendations do not find favor with your Honorable body, it is most respectfully suggested that such action upon this subject be promptly taken as you deem wise and proper; and that you may then adjourn until some convenient time in midsummer, leaving the whole matter with Congress, where, if not satisfactorily adjusted by ourselves, the question must be finally disposed of.

Having, as I deemed it my duty to do, presented to Congress the communication which is this day laid before your Honorable body, I have abstained from urging upon Congress any plan or measures touching the subject, except that, on being called before the Reconstruction Committee of the House of Representatives, and being asked for my opinion as to what should be done, I stated in substance as follows: That there should be a literal execution of the Reconstruction Acts, and that, in my opinion, these Acts require the primal organization of the Legislature to be made by the admission of those only who can take the test oath, or have been relieved of their disabilities by Congress; that this course would restore the colored members to their seats without any special legislation, and place the Legislative Department of Georgia in the hands of loyal men; that after the adoption by such a body of the fundamental conditions precedent to the State's admission to the Union, under the Act of June 25th, all members eligible under the State Constitution and the Fourteenth Amendment, would be admitted, and no further action by Congress would be necessary.

It is fortunate for us, that added to the blessing of good crops, the saleable value of our staple is sufficient to make its production very profitable; and this being the season when preparations are essential for its successful culture, let us abstain from legislation that is not in the direction of a final settlement of our political differences, and give full attention to this preparation and to the production of sufficient provision crops to meet the home demand.

With the increased quantity of the staple which may be expected from our improved agriculture, we shall be able to develop our internal resources, build railroads, maintain our educational institutions and take rapid stride along the path of Peace and Plenty.

The clear and comprehensive report of the Treasurer, herewith transmitted, will afford all the information now at the command of that officer as to the financial condition of the State.

The debt of the State has not been increased, except in the case of temporary loans, which are provided for by previous legislation. The interest on the public debt has been promptly paid since the inauguration of the present officers.

Attention is particularly invited to the full and able report of the Comptroller General. His wise recommendations are specially commended as being entitled to careful consideration.

If the General Assembly recognizes the Constitutional Convention, which assembled under the Reconstruction Acts, as the proper representative of the people of the State, it would seem eminently wise that it should adopt, at the proper time, the recommendation of the Comptroller General, that the unpaid expenses of that body be paid out of the Treasury, and the receipts from the Convention tax, when collected, placed to the credit of the general fund in the Treasury.

The amounts appropriated and due to the various public institutions have been paid and their condition will be quite satisfactory, when the changes recommended by your several Committees shall have been effected.

The management of the Western and Atlantic Railroad has been devoted exclusively to the development of its resources, and has resulted in satisfactory remuneration to the Treasury, and afforded accommodations acceptable to the public and to its several railroad connections.

The satisfactory manner in which the energetic and able contractors—Messrs. Kimball—have executed their contract with the city of Atlanta cannot fail to receive your approval.

You now have Legislative Halls, Committee Rooms, and public officers, superior to any found in the Southern States, and equaled by few of those in the North. The removal and establishment of the new Capitol has been accomplished at comparatively trifling cost to the State.

The old building at Milledgeville can be made useful for public purposes in accordance with the recommendations from your committee, and are particularly described in the report of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, to which your attention is invited, together with the report of the Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary.

The reports from the Superintendents of the Insane and other Asylums, have not yet reached me.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.

Mr. WOOTEN offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That three hundred copies of the message and accompanying documents of his Excellency, the Governor, be printed for the use of the Senate, and that that portion of said message which refers to the relation of Georgia with the General Government be referred to a Special Committee of Five, to be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. CANDLER offered the following as an amendment for the resolutions of Mr. Wooten.

Resolved, That so much of the Message of his Excellency the Governor as refers to the organization of the General Assembly, and the action of the Senate and House of Representatives in declaring ineligible persons of color who held seats as members of the General Assembly, be referred to a joint Special Committee to be composed of three from the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and such number as may be appointed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. WINN offered the following as a substitute for the whole.

Resolved, That the Message of his Excellency, the Governor, be referred to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

Mr. SPEER, moved the previous question.

The question was then put upon Mr. Winn's resolution, which was lost. The question was then put upon Mr. Candler's resolution, which was lost: Yeas 10—nays 30.

The question then recurred upon the resolutions of Mr. Wooten, which was adopted.

Mr. SPEER, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, reported the old rules with some slight amendments, which were adopted.

On motion of Mr. SPEER, a seat upon the floor of the Senate was tendered Messrs. H. J. and E. M. Kimball.

Mr. WOOTEN, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, the Governor in his Message this day transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives, uses the following language to-wit: "The fact that there is not in Georgia adequate protection for life and property, the maintenance of peace and good order, and the free expression of political opinion, is too well known and understood to require argument or the presentation of the evidence which has reached me from many portions of the State."

And whereas, It is the earnest desire and unwavering determination of this body, in so far as its agency is involved, to co-operate in all proper measures with the other departments of the government in offering full and ample protection for life and property in the establishment of peace and good order throughout the State; in securing to all classes and conditions of the people, a free expression of political opinions and in effecting the faithful execution of the laws of the State and of the United States.

In order, therefore, that the necessary legislation may be perfected, and that proper and efficient remedies may be provided in the premises, be it.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor be, and he is hereby respectfully requested to communicate to the Senate any information he may possess showing the prevalence of the evils and disorders to which he refers, or the existence of organized resistance to law, and the extent and character of the same, also that he be requested to present any evidence that may have reached him touching this matter.

Mr. NUNNALLY offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That all evidence in the possession of his Excellency, the Governor, which is alluded to in his message, that there is not in Georgia adequate protection for life and property, be referred to a committee, to be appointed, and said committee shall have power to call upon the Governor for such information, as he may have, in regard to that matter; and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Upon which, Mr. BURNS called the previous question.

The vote was taken upon Mr. Nunnally's substitute, which was lost.

The question then recurred upon the resolution of Mr. Wooten, which was adopted.

The President announced as the Committee, to take into consideration the Message of His Excellency, upon the relations of the country, Messrs. Wooten, Harris, Nunnally, Higbee and Merrell.

On motion the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 10 A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 15, 1869.

House met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order at 12 o'clock M., by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Crumley.

Minutes read and approved.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, of Floyd, a new member was sworn in.

The committee appointed to inform the Governor that both Houses were organized and prepared for business, reported through their Chairman, Mr. McCullough, of Jones.

The message of the Governor was announced by Mr. Davis, Secretary of the Governor, and on motion of

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Echols, it was taken up and read.

Mr. SHUMATE moved that that portion of the Governor's Message that refers to reconstruction be referred to a special committee of ten.

Mr. PRICE moved as an amendment that it be referred to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

Mr. BRYANT offered as a substitute a resolution that a joint committee of four from the House and two from the Senate, half Republicans and half Democrats, be appointed, with power to take the whole matter of reconstruction in hand, proceed to Washington, if necessary, and to report, when they have considered it, to this body, what course is necessary.

Mr. BRYANT said that the question involved the destiny of the State of Georgia, and that he wished to rise above party and do what was for the good of the State. He was a Republican and expected to act with that party as long as they maintain their present principles. He did not intend though to let any obligations that he had to this party make him do anything that would injure this State. He reviewed the condition of affairs. In the election of General Grant the question of reconstruction had been settled; the policy of reconstruction was equal rights to all. Congress is now considering the expulsion of the colored members, and they will require these members to be returned here to their seats. In this demand they are backed by a majority of the people. The question of expulsion of the members was discussed throughout the North during the late canvass; speakers on the stump promised their constituency that these matters should be remedied, they were endorsed by their people, and they are now at Washington, and will certainly do what they promised. If this committee would come together and act for the good of the State—if they will rise above party—he thought that this question could be settled for the good of the State, and he did hope that such motives would actuate members. Members should not be governed longer by hatred when in this condition we can do no good for the country. It has been said that Congress hates the South. I do not doubt that some members do, but the leading men there—the best men—do not.—There is a feeling of distrust in the House, both on the side of the Republicans and Democrats, against one another. As long as this continues we can never settle this matter for the good of our State. He thought the plan he proposed was a good one. He wanted good men on this committee—men who would be actuated by proper motives. He thought that Congress would meet them in a better spirit. Virginia had gone to Washington in this manner, and they have been met in the kindest manner. This State, through her best citizens, said that they would be willing to give to her people universal suffrage, if Congress would grant universal amnesty. Let us settle this matter properly. My party may read me out daily, because I will not follow in the wrong. I care not when this question is settled as it should be, for Georgia's interest, then we can return to our respective platforms. But one motive should actuate us all in this settlement; and I do hope that a spirit of compromise will prevail. Peace and tranquility is what our people want. No party lash can drive me, in this matter, to do anything to the injury of the State of Georgia.—Will Democrats do this? I expect to do, when this question is settled, as I have always done, act with my party. The Northern people judge the people of this State by what has been said by Mr. Toombs and Mr Hill—these people think that these gentlemen will lead the South, and they think that these gentlemen have a hatred to them.

Mr. O'NEAL, did not agree with the gentleman from Richmond. He thought that the Speaker should be permitted to select a committee without requiring him to be confined to parties. He also thought that the question could be settled without the committee visiting Washington. He was opposed to the appointment of a committee. If anything was necessary we could take it up and attend to it at once.

Mr. PRICE, of Lumpkin, withdrew his amendment, and said that he would be recreant to his duty if he refuse to meet a member on the proposition made by the gentleman from Richmond, and for one, he was willing to be governed and actuated by the spirit proposed. He was glad that Mr. Bryant had met this question in this manner, and he thought good could be accomplished by adopting his suggestion. The Governor of the State had gone to Washington and arraigned this body. He did not think there could be anything improper in Democrats doing likewise.

Mr. SCOTT, of Floyd—He had but one duty to perform, that was to do the best for the State of Georgia. He was opposed to the substitute of the gentleman from Richmond, because it would open the whole question. He offered a substitute referring it to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Cobb, spoke in favor of the original resolution offered by Mr. Shumate. He would not say that he was willing to send a committee to Washington. This is an extraordinary question, and must be carefully considered.

Mr. SHUMATE, of Whitfied, said when he offered this resolution, that he was well aware of the importance of the question, and as the gentleman from Cobb said, one of extraordinary importance. He was chairman of the Committee on the State of the Republic; this was a standing committee, and when appointed, this issue had not been made—a special committee is necessary. I see no incongruity between my resolution and the substitute offered by the gentleman from Richmond. I think there is nothing improper in adopting his substitute.

Mr. BRYANT withdrew his substitute as it could be taken up afterward. He thought that the resolution offered by the gentleman from Whitfied would be proper at present.

The vote was taken on Mr. Shumate's resolution and it was adopted.

The SPEAKER appointed the following members on the Commettee: Shumate, Harper, Scott, McCullough, Phillips, O'Neal, Bryant, Darnell, Belt, Tweedy.

A resolution was offered to have 500 copies of the Governor's Message printed.

Several resolutions were offered appropriating money to Colleges.

Mr. FLOURNOY arose to a point of information. An appropriation had already been made for Colleges, and he did not see how other appropriations could be made.

Mr. LEE took the same view of the matter. Said an appropriation had been made for the benefit of the Colleges to be equally divided, and did not think it could be done.

The question was referred.

Mr. SHUMATE said that about $13,000 dollars has been paid to clerks of committees, and he offered a resolution that but two committees be premitted to have clerks, the Judiciary and Finance. He said that very few committees needed clerks. He moved to suspend the rules to take up the resolution. Rules suspended.

Mr. FLOURNOY was opposed to the resolution because a resolution had been offered by him, and adopted by this body authorizing but two Clerks, one for the Judiciary and one for the Finance Committee. No pay was due for the services for other Clerks after the passage of that resolution. If Mr. Shumate's resolution is adopted this pay will be legalized. He did not wish to do this, and called for the former resolution and that this resolution be referred to the Retrenchment Committee.

Motion to refer prevailed.

A resolution was offered and adopted, designating for the present, the hours of 10 A. M., and 1 P. M., for meeting and adjournment.

Resolutions in respect to the memory of the Hon. Wm. M. Butts, were read and adopted.

The House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

From the Shoe and Leather Reporter.]

The closing week of the year is not marked by any special change in the boot and shoe market. The demand has been good up to the last week, and prices, though comparatively low, are firm and steady, with more prospect of advancing than otherwise within the next sixty days. A falling off is noticed in the number of cases shipped this week, as compared with recent weeks, but this is to be expected, and usually occurs about the first of December, instead of the last. With this week we close this year's record of the number of cases shipped from and through the Boston market to points outside of the New England States, and, as will be seen by reference to our table, the present year's business foots up larger by far than any previous one during the past nine years. The total shipments for the two years immediately preceding the war were—in 1859, 684,708 cases, and in 1860, 633,539. Since the close of the war they have been as follows—1866, 822,750 cases; in 1867, 918,065 cases; and for this year we have an increase over last year of 100,479 cases, making the total for 1868, 1,019,444 cases, and in value about sixty-two millions of dollars. The prospect of the next year's business is quite as favorable as the past one was at the commencement, the only drawback at present being the stringent money market, which has a tendency to keep back orders that would otherwise be given early for spring goods.

A Rothschild's Wealth.

The wealth left by the late Baron James de Rothschild is something fabulous. It overpowers the imagination. No Sulton, or Caliph, or Emperor, real or fabled, approached him in the extent of his opulence. The "wealth of Ormus or of Ind" pales before it. The late Baron made the following disposition of his fortune: He left to his wife, Betty, £8,000,000, the Chateau Ferriere, whose art galleries are estimated at above £800,000, and his house in the Rue Laffitte, at Paris; to his second son, Gustavus, he gave £8,000,000; to his third son, Edmund, $6,000,000; and to his grandson, the son of the late Solomon Rothschild, £2,000,000. This is pretty well in itself, but it does not exhaust the vast heaps left by the modern Crœsus. The largest plum has fallen to the lot of his eldest son, Alphonsus, who comes in for a trifle of £20,000,000. This colosal fortune—and perhaps these legacies do not exhaust the amount—reaches the sum total of £44,800,000. It may give some idea of what this means to mention that it would nearly pay the interest on the national debt for two years, and is considerably more than half the income of Great Britain. Verily the deceased Baron must, like Midas, have possessed the faculty of turning everything he touched into gold.

Brunswick Items.

From the last issue of the Banner, we make the following extracts:

As an evidence of the increase of business in our city, we mention the facts that there are now running here sixteen drays. We have been informed by a gentleman who has taken the pains to inquire, that our citizens pay to these drays forty dollars per day, making the neat little sum of $12,000 a year. Pretty good for a population of fifteen hundred.

The Brunswick and Albany railroad was sold on last Tuesday. We learn that there is every probability that work will be commenced on said road in a short time.

The ship Nebo sailed from Newport, Wales, on November 25th, for this port, with six hundred tons of iron for the Macon and Brunswick railroad. Her arrival is daily looked for.

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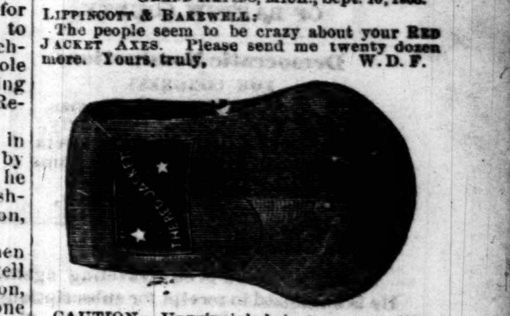
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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Sept. 10, 1868.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY 16

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OF BARTOW COUNTY.

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2. NELSON TIFT, of Dougherty.
3. HUGH BUCHANAN, of Coweta
4. THOS. G. LAWSON, of Putnam.
6. WEIR BOYD, of Lumpkin.
7. P. M. B. YOUNG, of Bartow.

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In Congress.

In the Senate on the 11th, Mr. Trumbull presented the credentials of H. V. M. Miller, of Georgia, which were read and referred to the Committee on Credentials.

☞ Judge Erskine returned to Savannah on the 13th, by the steamer San Jacinto, and is stopping at the Marshal House.

The Governor's Message.

The message of Governor Bullock was read before both Houses on yesterday. Portions of it were referred to appropriate committees in each House. Owing to the crowded state of our columns we defer comment in this issue.

Mistaken.

In THE CONSTITUTION of yesterday morning appeared a statement from the Macon Journal and Messenger to the effect that Hon. Wm. F. Jordan, State Senator from the 28th District, would soon vacate his seat and remove to Chattanooga.

We are pleased to learn from Senator Jordan that he has no more thought of changing his present residence than he has of emigrating to Liberia.

Railroad Legislation by Congress.

We are astonished at the Chicago Republican for questioning the right of Congress to charter railroads in the several States, on the ground that no such power is delegated to that body by the Federal Constitution. The Republican is certainly entitled to great prescience for detecting in Congress a disposition to go outside its legitimate sphere. It says:

Congress is a National body. It came into being for purposes of National welfare. Its functions are essentially national. To be legitimate, all its legislation should be of a general, not local, National, not State, character. It should not be forgotten that the States, while constituent units of the Union, do not bear to the General Government the relation which counties bear to the State. As there are some things that are beyond the province of General Assembly, so there are others beyond that of the National Legislature.

If the Republican will look South, we can point it to whole States in which the legislation of Congress, ceasing to be National, usurped the place of that which should have been local and State.

☞ General Rousseau leaves a widow and four or five children. General Watkins, of the United States Army, who died suddenly in New Orleans six or eight months ago, leaving three children to the care of the wife. General Rousseau had two sons in the army, the younger of whom was a member of his staff. He had recently purchased a very fine and extensive plantation near Brashear City, on Berwick's Bay, in Louisiana, and was busy with preparations for extensive planting this year.

From the National Intelligencer, 12th]

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a petition of citizens of Georgia, setting forth that it is impossible for an avowed Union man to live in the rural districts of that State; that it is impossible to bring to justice the murderers of Union men; that intimidation and force have been used to make a certain class of citizens vote contrary to their interests; that palpable violations of the Fourteenth Amendment are constantly occurring, an that legislation of some kind is absolutely necessary to remedy this state of things. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Harlan presented a memorial, praying that the preamble to the Constitution of the United States may be amended so as to acknowledge "Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, and the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler of mankind, and his revealed will as the supreme authority." Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Judiciary of the United States, approved September 24, 1789. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sherman's bill proposes to amend said judiciary act so as to provide that any judge of any court of the United States, who is now seventy years old, or who shall attain that age, may, upon his written application to the President, be retired upon a life pension equal in amount to his full salary; but if any such judge shall for the year after the passage of this bill, or after arriving at the age of seventy years, continue to hold his office, it shall be the duty of the President to nominate and appoint an additional judge for the same court, who shall perform the same duties and receive the same compensation as the judge then acting in such court or district, and shall, in connection with, and in the absence of his senior associate, hold the courts prescribed by law.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Howe, resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Sue Murphy, of Decatur, Alabama.

Mr. Cole opposed the bill. He thought the Government ought to pay for property taken in all cases where there was a contract express or implied; which there was not in this case. The doctrine that loyal citizens in disloyal districts should have their losses paid for by the Government would be a very dangerous one, and would deprive such loyalists of one great motive for exertion against the insurrection.

Mr. Fowler advocated the payment of the claim of Miss Murphy because she had always been a loyal citizen, and her property had been taken by the Government for a public use.

Mr. Conkling remarked that if such claims were to be paid because of the loyalty of the claimants, then, if the late amnesty proclamation should be sustained, their rebel neighbors, being thus purged of their disloyalty, might come in with similar claims.

Mr. Fowler did not think that the proclamation, even if valid, could have any such effect, but would operate merely to relieve disloyal persons from the penalties of their disloyalty. He regarded the loyalty of the claimant as a most important circumstance. Would Congress declare that there was no difference between loyalty and disloyalty? His State, Tennessee, was much interested in this question, because she had furnished 40,000 loyal soldiers to the Union, whose property, much of it, was damaged or destroyed while they were absent fighting the battles of the country; and if they were now to be told that they stood in the same relation to the Government as their rebel neighbors, he warned the Senate and the country that no aid need be expected from them to sustain the faith of the nation pledged to the bond-holders. The loyalists of the South would never consent to become the slaves of the money changers, under the miserable doctrine of constructive treason.

Mr. Pomeroy thought this an unfortunate case for the loyalists of the South to rest their claims upon, because there seemed to be no very strong evidence that Miss Murphy was loyal all.

Mr. Sumner read, in this connection, a letter to him from a Mr. D. Umphrey, of Alabama, asserting that the property claimed by Miss Murphy really belonged to her stepfather, from whom he (Umphrey) had bought some of it, and whom nobody claimed to have been loyal; that the property cost before the war, when at its highest value, only $1,500, that he had seen it stated that Miss Murphy herself had made during the war more rebel harangues in presenting rebel flags than Senator Howe had made Union speeches.

Mr. Anthony said he could not recall exactly the evidence upon which the committee had come to the conclusion that she had been loyal during the war, but he had a very distinct recollection that her loyalty had been clearly shown.

Mr. Pomeroy read from the report of the committee to show the insufficiency of the evidence of her loyalty.

Mr. Fowler asked him whether there was a particle of evidence of her disloyalty except the statement of Umphrey, who, he had no doubt, could be shown to be a miserable scamp.

Mr. Pomeroy replied that he was not trying to make out a case of disloyalty; but was merely saying that it was an unfortunate test case, because loyalty was not positively proved.

Mr. Warner said he knew Mr. Umphrey to be a reputable gentleman—not at all a "miserable scamp.'

Mr. Spencer felt called upon, the question of Umphrey's character being up, to say that he was a troublesome man in Alabama, and that he knew nothing about Miss Murphy's character, and probably had never seen her.

Mr. Spencer believed that Miss Murphy had clearly established her loyalty by the testimony of officers of the United States in regard to her loyal character and services.

Mr. Pomeroy said that the evidence only showed the loyalty of Miss Murphy after the arrival of the United States army, and there was no evidence of previous loyalty. He read some of the testimony given before the committee on the subject, and a letter from General Grant to Miss Murphy, saying that her loyalty had been clearly proved; that her claim seemed to him just and that if claims were to be allowed for damages done or property taken by the army in the South, he would recommend that her's should be allowed, but adding that the whole question was to be determined by Congress.

Mr. Doolittle said that at the beginning of the debate upon this claim he was inclined to oppose all such claims, in view of the great amount of money which their payment would involve, but the discussion had forced him to the conclusion that Miss Murphy's claims, and all other similar ones, ought to be paid, under well established principles of national law. He cited a passage from Vattel, to the effect that a nation is bound to pay for property of its citizens taken or destroyed by it deliberately in time of war, though not for loss resulting from inevitable necessity.

At half past three o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts: To aid in the administration of justice in Virginia. To the Committee on Reconstruction:

[The bill recites that a large majority of the judges of the State courts in Virginia are disqualified under the fourteenth article of amendment of the Constitution; that the United States courts in Virginia are discharging from punishment criminals convicted of murder because of the disqualification of such judges, and that great confusion is being caused thereby in the administration of justice and the titles to real estate. It therefore provides for the suspension of judgments and decrees until the question of the validity of the courts, arising from suck disqualification, be determined in the Supreme Court of the U. S. All causes before such courts to be continued, and no further proceeded with until such decision is made.]

By Mr. Clift, of Georgia: Appropriating certain moneys for improving the navigation of the Savannah river. To the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Mullins: For the appointment of a commission to adjust and audit the claims of loyal citizens of Tennessee against the Government of the United States. To Committee of Ways and Means.

Also, to remove and punish all unconstitutional office holders. To the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. Robinson: For the acknowledgement of the independence of Cuba, or securing its annexation to the United States without purchase. To Committee on Foreign Affairs.

[It resolves that Spain, having thrown off its government, has no right to inflict a government on the people of Cuba contrary to their wishes; and that it is the duty of the United States to acknowledge the independent government now successfully established in Cuba by the people thereof, or take measures for the annexation of Cuba to the United States—as the people of Cuba may indicate—provided that no payment be made to the dethroned Queen, or any other person arrogating the right to dispose of or control that island, contrary to the wishes of the people thereof.]

Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and a bill declaring who may vote for electors of President and Vice President, and for Representatives in Congress; which were ordered to be printed, and which he gave notice he would call up for discussion and action in the course of a week or ten days.

[Section one of the proposed amendment to the Constitution provides that the right of any citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of the race, color, or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States. Section two gives Congress the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provision of the first article. The first section of the bill provides that no person shall be deprived of the privilege of voting for electors of President and Vice President, Representatives in Congress, and members of the State Legislature by reason of race, color, &c. The second and third sections provide punishment for persons who interfere with the exercise of that privilege. The fourth section provides imprisonment at hard labor for two years for any person who holds office in violation of the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution, and subjects him to indictment at any time within ten years. The fifth amendment gives to the courts of the United States exclusive jurisdiction of all offences against the act.]

☞ The Charleston Courier of the 14th announces the death of Donald McKay, an old, influential and highly esteemed citizen of that city.

County Officers' Convention.

This body assembled at the City Hall yesterday at ten o'clock, A. M.

The meeting was called to order by Judge Daniel Pittman, of Fulton county.

Judge John W. Duer, Ordinary of Muscogee county, was unanimously called to the chair, J. T. Brown, of Forsyth county, was unanimously selected as Vice-President, and R. S. Connell, of Spalding, and R. S. McFarland, of Troup, as Secretaries.

The roll of counties was called and the following delegates responded:

Butts—W R Thexton, Clerk; G W Thornton, Deputy Sheriff; W Goodman, Ordinary.

Bartow—W W Rich, Ordinary; T A Word, Ordinary.

Baldwin—Proxy.

Berrien—Proxy.

Burke—E Byrd, Sheriff; A H Blount, Clerk.

Carroll—J M Griffin, Clerk.

Cobb—H M Hammett, Clerk; H A Baldwin, Sheriff.

Clayton—L C Hutchinson, Sheriff; J H Morrow, Ordinary.

Early—J T Green, Sheriff; J B Jones, Ordinary; H Perry, Clerk.

Fayette—I B Avery, Sheriff; E Conner, Ordinary.

Forsyth—W D Bently, Ordinary; J T Brown, Clerk.

Franklin—A J Morris, Ordinary.

Fulton—D Pittman, Ordinary; W R Venable, Clerk; J O Harris, Sheriff; W L Hubbard, Deputy Sheriff.

Greene—D A Newsome, Ordinary; J S Hall, Deputy Sheriff.

Gwinnett—J T McElvany, Sheriff.

Glynn—Proxy.

Hancock—J H Rogers, Sheriff; T I Little, Ordinary; J B Johnson, Clerk.

Heard—W S Echols, Sheriff; W L Moseley, Ordinary.

Johnson—S R L Allen, Ordinary; W W Mixon, Clerk; E S Fortner, Sheriff.

Jones—T J Gibson, Ordinary and Clerk.

Lowndes—Proxy.

Meriwether—J W Byrd, Clerk; J W Banning, Ordinary; F W Blunt, Sheriff.

Morgan—W Woods, Ordinary.

Milton—W H Nesbit, Clerk.

Murray—Proxy.

Muscogee—J W Duer, Ordinary; J B Ivey, Sheriff.

Monroe—M A Potts, Ordinary; R G Anderson, Clerk; W J Sikes, Sheriff.

Newton—J W B Summers, Ordinary.

Pike—J J Harper, Ordinary; C P Redding, Clerk; W H McLendon, Sheriff.

Pickens—Proxy.

Randolph—Proxy.

Spaulding—F D Dismuke, Ordinary; G B Buchanan, Deputy Clerk; R S Connell, Sheriff; D D Doyal, Deputy Sheriff.

Sumter—J M Stanford, Ordinary.

Talbot—A W Bethune, Ordinary; J L Gunn, Clerk; Hugh Hall, Sheriff.

Terrell—T M Jones, Ordinary; J C F Clark, Clerk; S F Lassiter, Sheriff.

Thomas—T S Hopkins, Clerk; C H Latimer, Sheriff.

Troup—H H Cary, Ordinary; R S McFarland, Clerk; T C Miller, Sheriff; P H Green, C S.

Union—N B Hill, Clerk; W W Erwin, Sheriff; Ordinary by proxy.

Walton—J P Edwards, Clerk; J Mitchell, Ordinary; J M Ammons, Sheriff.

Washington—T J Gilmore Clerk; H Brookins, Ordinary; J Pounds, Sheriff.

Whitfield—T R McDonald, Clerk; D W Mitchell, Sheriff; W H Brooker, Ordinary.

On motion, a committee of five from each department represented, to prepare business for the Convention, was appointed.

The Chair appointed Ordinaries—Judges Carey, Potts, Pittmam, Dismuke, and Bethune.

Sheriffs—Doyle, Latimer, Thornton, Byrd, and Green.

Clerks—Buchanan, Venable, Hopkins, Hammett, and McDonald.

Surveyors—Green.

On motion, the President of the Convention was made Chairman of the Committee.

Convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

3 o'clock, P. M.

Convention met. The following additional delegates were announced:

DeKalb—W J Thrasher, Deputy Sheriff; J L Wilson, Ordinary.

Campbell—L A Griffith, Sheriff.

Laurens—Hardy Smith, Clerk.

One hundred and thirteen counties were represented in the Convention, either by delegates or by proxy.

The committee appointed from each Department represented, made a report which was read.

The report of the Committee on Sheriffs was recommitted to the committee to report at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The reports relative to the fees of officers generally, of Clerks, Ordinaries and Surveyors were read and adopted.

Judge Daniel Pittman was selected as Treasurer to receive and disburse the funds collected for the necessary expenses of the Convention.

Convention adjourned to 8 o'clock, P. M.

Convention then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock P. M.

☞ Mr. Layard tells, in a recent letter, a story of the revival of art and industry in Venice. It is wonderful, if true. He shows that the imports in 1867 amounted to $26,000,000, as compared to $23,000,000 in 1863; the exports in 1867 to $20,000,000, as compared to $16,000,000 in 1863. The tonnage of vessels leaving Venice increased by one-third in the same period. Venitian steamers begin to run once more, as the galleys did of old to all the great ports of Europe; and though last, not least, there are now 224 district schools, where, in 1866, there were only eight; and manufactories of silk, cloth, cotton, paper and fire-arms are springing up in all the cities of the mainland. The nobility, after eighty years of eclipse and two hundred years of sloth and degradation are throwing themselves into politics, art, industry and commerce, with much of the old energy which built the city and made it famous.

☞ The vast amount of PLANTATION BITTERS now being sold and shipped from New York is almost incredible. Go when and where you will—along the wharves and piers, and at the depots—you will see great piles of these bitters awaiting shipment and conveyance to every nook and corner of the country, and to the hundreds of foreign ports. They are very popular among all classes of people, and are conceded to be just the thing for this climate. No Bitters have yet been introduced which have become so deservedly popular and worthy of patronage, to all who require a tonic and stimulant. They are prepared with pure St. Croix Rum, Calisaya and Cascarilla Bark, and all the world knows full well what beneficial results accrue from these combinations.

MAGNOLA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. jan13-d&w1w

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—After many conferences between the Virginia delegation and its individual members with the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and members of the Senate and House, it seems pretty well understood that the following definite arrangement has been substantially agreed to:

Following the precedents in the Missouri Compromise, and the proceedings upon the admission of Oregon, Kansas and Nebraska, a bill will be prepared authorizing the admission of Virginia, upon the adoption of the proposed Constitution, with certain obnoxious clauses with regard to disfranchisement, the test oath, and probably other objectionable features stricken out.

When this bill is passed, it is believed it will be followed by an amnesty bill, either universal, or with very few exceptions, to take effect upon the ratification of the Constitution. It is understood that this adjustment meets the approbation of General Grant, General Schofield, and a number of the most prominent members of both Houses.

General Gillem concluded his testimony. He attributes the defeat of the Constitution in Mississippi to its proscriptive features. The white people nearly all opposed it, and many negroes, whose generosity was appealed to voted against it. General Gillem thinks if the Constitution is resubmitted to the people with the understanding that proscription will be governed by the reconstruction laws, it will be adopted by a large majority.

Assistant Surveyor, M. L. Ruth, has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Pensacola.

SENATE.—The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the joint resolution making the President and Vice President ineligible for a second term.

After other unimportant business the Sue Murphy case was resumed and after a long argument, the whole matter, with the various propositions and amendments, was recommitted without division. Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—The Election Committee reported on the Sixth Georgia District substantially as heretofore stated, namely: Wimpy not elected; Christy elected, but not entitled to his seat, having voluntarily aided the enemy.

A number of private bills were reported.

The Niagaria Ship Canal bill, appropriating twelve millions of dollars in aid of the enterprise, was resumed.

Among the notable features of the discussion, Gen. Sypher, of Louisiana, in opposition to the bill, said grain was now being shipped from St. Louis to New York via New Orleans, at 17 cents per bushel less than via Chicago and Buffalo, and to Liverpool at 20 cents less per bushel via New Orleans than via New York, and in one-third less time.

The transportation via New Orleans is made with perfect safety to the commodity, and at a cost of about one cent per bushel for transferring at New Orleans by means of Higby's elevators. Besides, the Niagara ship canal would be frozen four months of the year, whereas the Mississippi was constantly navigable. The bill was finally referred to Committee of the Whole, which amounts to its defeat this session. Adjourned to Monday.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—Brevet Major R. M. Marston, 1st infantry, one of the victims of the Glide disaster, died last evening and was buried to-day. He had been temporarily assigned to staff duty, and ordered by Gen. Rousseau to make some investigations in western Louisiana.

The Peruvian Minister received a dispatch announcing the arrival at Pensacola of the monitors and tenders, having had good runs, the monitors making six to seven knots per hour easily. They will remain at Pensacola for a few days.

General Rousseau having died poor, a number of citizens are moving in the matter of presenting a testimonial to his widow. Two meetings have been held, and last night a committee of influential citizens was appointed to conduct the matter. Rousseau's horses are being raffled off by the members of his staff.

A bill came up in the House, yesterday. on the first reading, totally abolishing the present city government and creating a new or provisional one, the officers of which are to be appointed by the Governor. Two bills are also in progress for abolishing the present public school government, providing for the appointment by the Governor of school directors.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 15.—The Preliminary examination of prisoners captured on the Ogeechee commenced to-day. They elected to be tried separately. One of them named Captain Green was arraigned. The sheriff identified him as one of the negroes who assaulted and robbed him and his deputies. W. S. Fitch, District Attorney, is defending the prisoners.

LISBON, Jan. 15.—A Rio Jeniero mail rumor, brings advices that the allies, after a desperate battle, carried Villeta. Lopez's army was utterly routed and destroyed.

The allies captured 3,000 prisoners.

Lopez with 200 followers barely escaped.

The Brazilian iron-clads have gone to Asuncion.

Afraid to Release.

The New York Tribune is afraid to let go the Civil Service Bill, in view of the thirty members of Congress gained by the Democrats in the last election, and the further probability of their gaining a sufficient number in 1871 to insure a Democratic Congress, added to the danger of electing John T. Hoffman, or Robert E. Lee, to the Presidency in 1872.

The Tribune does not fear General Grant so much as his successor. It is willing to unhamper him but for the inconsistency there would appear in renewing the gyves upon his successor.

There is some consolation in knowing that a share of the trouble as well as the entire responsibility of national affairs for four years rests with the Republican party, and that they are already troubled with fears about the succession.

G. W. WELLS,
Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.
Particular attention given to filling orders for Bacon, Salt Pork, Hogs, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour and Produce generally. Orders for Produce solicited. G. W. WELLS,
dec4-dtf

New Advertisements.

[OFFICIAL.]
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., January 12, 1868.

Pursuant to Section 1st of the Tax act, approved 5th of October, 1868, which authorizes the Governor, with the assistance of the Comptroller General, to assess and levy such a per centage on the taxable property as will produce, in the estimation of the Governor, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of specific taxes, and after approximating as nearly as practicable, the amount in value of all taxable property in the State as exhibited in the digests; it is ordered that four-tenths of one per cent. be assessed and collected upon the amount of the value of property returned by each tax payer, subject to taxation *ad valorem*.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor,
MADISON BELL, Comptroller General. jan15-30t

DAVIS' THEATRE.

RETURN OF THE GRAND COMPANY.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

THE GREAT SENSATIONS,
GAS LIGHT,
MAZEPPA,
Black Crook Scenes.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
January 21st, 22d and 23d.
jan16-tf

THE ALBANY NEWS,
For 1869,
BY CAREY W. STYLES.

WE ARE RUNNING THE THIRD VOLUME of the SEMI WEEKLY NEWS, and respectfully tender it to our patrons, and the public generally, as a LIVE PAPER.

We shall as heretofore, labor earnestly and vigorously for Georgia and her interests, the Constitution of the country, and the good of the whole people. We shall devote much time and space to Agriculture, and the developement of the material resources of the South, and bore the reader with only so much politics as may be necessary to keep him posted on living issues and important measures.

It would be a source of great pleasure to us to have the name of every personal friend from the seaboard to the moutains, on our subscription list, and we cordially invite them to go with us through the sunshine and shadows of 1869.

TERMS:

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	3 0
Three Months	2 00

jan16-tf IN ADVANCE.

WEST END ACADEMY,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE Exercises of this Institution, under the direction of W. D. ELLIS, late Principal of AIKEN, S. C., HIGH SCHOOL, assisted by Mrs. ELLIS, will commence, on

MONDAY, JAN. 18th, 1869.

The Academy has been secured for the year, and will be plastered and rendered comfortable before the opening of the School.

It is hoped that the local advantages and experience of the Teachers will render the

WEST END ACADEMY

one of the most desirable Institutions of learning in or near Atlanta. Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, and the usual English branches will be taught.

TERMS PER SCHOLASTIC MONTH:

Primary Department	$3 00
First Academic Department	4 00
Second Academic Department	5 00
Music	5 00

The course of instruction will be thorough, and no extra charge for Languages.

Board can be obtained in the place.

REFERENCES:
Hon. W. P. Finley, Ex.President Charleston College, Aiken, S. C.
Dr. Curtes, President Limestone College, S. C.
jan16-2t

Just Received.

100 BARRELS CHOICE TENNESSEE APPLES,
CHOICE TENNESSEE BUTTER,
And for sale by
P. P. PEASE & CO,
jan16-3t Alabama street.
Intelligencer copy.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of MURPHY, RICE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unfinished business will be settled by either of the old firm.
A. MURPHY,
F. P. RICE,
R. C. MITCHELL.

The business will be carried on by Messrs. RICE and MITCHELL, Mr. A. Murphy having disposed of his entire interest.
Jan. 15th. 1869. j16-1w

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

A RESOLUTION of the City Council authorizes the renting of the upper room of the Second Market for School purposes. It will be let to the highest bidder for three months at a time, each month's payment to be made in advance.
Apply to V. P. SISSON,
jay16-3t Chairman Public Buildings.

THE BEST YET!
WHANN'S
Raw Bone Superphosphate
OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all Crops

WE have taken the Agency of the above named Popular FERTILIZER, manufactured by Walton, Whann & Co., Wilmington, Del. This Phosphate is strongly recommended as one of the Cheapest, Purest and most Reliable in the market, an honest article, honestly prepared. It is manufactured from

PURE RAW BONE AND GUANO,

carefully analyzed and dissolved in Sulphuric Acid, contains Active Soluble Phosphates, and has proved itself a Crop Producer and permanent improver of the soil, at least fully equal to the

BEST IN THE MARKET.

We believe we can conscientiously recommend this Fertilizer to our numerous friends and patrons, and will take pleasure in exhibiting to any one the numerous testimonials of its value.

We are prepared to fill orders in any quantity at $70 per ton.
McDANIEL, STRONG & CO.,
Jan. 16d1m Corner Pryor and Hunter sts.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.
ORDINARY'S OFFICE, JANUARY 14, 1869.

HENRY H. WEAVER has applied for exemption of personalty and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 25th day of March, 1869, at my office.
JAMES L. WILSON, Ordinary.
jan16-d1tw3t Printer's fee $3

Application for Exemption.

GEORGIA, CAMPBELL COUNTY.—John A. Boswell has applied for exemption of personalty and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 12 o'clock, M., on the 29th day of January, at my office, in Campbellton, Campbell county, Ga. This January 14th, 1869. [jan16-d1w3t] R. C. BEAVERS,
Printer's fee $3 Ordinary.

TAKE NOTICE;

PERSONS holding evidences of debt (checks or jury certificates) against the county of Fulton, who have not already done so, will present them to the Treasurer for registry, within the next ten days, otherwise they will lose their priority. See section 596, Irwin's new Code. The Treasurer may be found at the office of the Clerk Superior Court, at the City Hall. DANIEL PITTMAN,
January 15th, 1869. [jan16d2w1] Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Gwinnett County.

WHEREAS, Martin V. Prewett applies to me for Letters of Guardianship of the property of Gilbert P. and Mary, A. D. C. Moulder, orphans of Daniel Moulder, dec'd.

This is, therefore, to cite all persons concerned to show cause, if any they have, why Letters should not be granted the applicant on the first Monday in March next.

Given under my hand and official signature, this January 15th, 1869.
JAMES T. LAMKIN, Ordinary.
jan16-d1w4 Printer's fee $3½

Application for Exemption.
ORDINARY'S OFFICE, JANUARY, 15, 1869.

GEORGIA, GWINNETT COUNTY.—Vincent Brownlee has applied for exemption of personalty and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at Lawrenceville, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 27th day of January, 1869, at my office.
JAS. T. LAMKIN, Ordinary.
jan16-d1tw3t Printer's fee $3

Application for Exemption.
ORDINARY'S OFFICE, JANUARY 15, 1869.

GEORGIA, GWINNETT COUNTY.—Joel Davis has applied for exemption of personalty and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at Lawrenceville, at 12 o'clock, M., on the 27th day of January, 1869, at my office.
JAS. T. LAMKIN, Ordinary.
jan16-d1tw3t Printer's fee $3

Application for Exemption.
ORDINARY'S OFFICE, JANUARY 15, 1869.

GEORGIA, GWINNETT COUNTY.—John D. Bowran has applied for exemption of personalty and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at Lawrenceville, at 12 o'clock, M, on the 27th day of January, 1869, at my office.
JAS. T. LAMKIN, Ordinary.
jan16-d1tw3t Printer's fee $3

PEASE AND HIS WIFE.

Empire Restaurant,

Alabama Street, Atlanta.

HAVING purchased a lot of new Brooms and patent Scrubb Mops, we have scrubbed, rubbed and swept all the cobwebs of the old year away. With renewed vigor we start out with the new year as candidates for office. We aspire to the JUDGESHIP OF EPICURUS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

You have voted for and voted in the DOCTOR on the Printing,
But vote which way you will on that, you must vote PEASE the feeding.

GENTLEMEN: If I am elected, only think what I can do for you. I will give you a pure cup of Mocha. I get up the best FRIED OYSTERS—those "Golden Fries!" A fancy Roast, or a Broil, late at night, are good things. And then those Mutton Chops and Porter House Steaks, from Fulton Market, New York. Don't you feel hungry as you read over these good things, all of which will be yours if I am elected? Trusting to your *taste* and appreciation of my merits, I remain your obedient servant, [jan12-1m] O. L. PEASE.

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

General Produce

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Solicit Consignments of

Corn, Oats, Flour, Bacon, Pork and Lard,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON, GA.

dec4-d

LEIPER & MENIFEE,
Commission Merchants,
MURFREESBORO, TENN.

Particular attention given to filling orders for Corn, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Lard and Produce generally. Solicit orders.
dec4-d2m LEIPER & MENIFEE.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer,

House and Lot on Thurmond St.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I will sell, on the premises, a Lot fronting 65 feet on Thurmond street, and running back 200 feet along the south side of the State Railroad, to the Gas Works Lot.

It is well inclosed, has two small houses on it that will rent for $20 per month; a well of good water, &c., on it. Terms cash.
G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
Office: No. 5 Railroad Block,
jan15-d2t Opposite National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

TAX NOTICE.

To all whom it may Concern.

TAKE notice that the Clerk of the City Council has issued and placed in my hands Executions against all persons that have not paid their City Tax for the year 1868. I can be seen at my office, at the City Hall, daily, from 10 o'clock until 12 o'clock, and from 2 o'clock until 4 o'clock, until the 20th instant. After that date I shall proceed to levy and collect according to law.

I mean just what I say.

JOHN THOMAS, Marshal.

Atlanta, January 14, 1869—d1w

A Legal and Public Notice.

THE undersigned will publish certified copies of all public acts passed during the present session of the Legislature as soon as the same are signed by the Governor, and send copies thereof by mail to all subscribers for his PAMPHLET OF PUBLIC LAWS, which will be published immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature.
jan14-d3t Z. D. HARRISON.

THE OLD
CAROLINA BITTERS
THE GREAT SOUTHERN TONIC
Sold Everywhere
GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

jan14-d3m

PRIVATE AND TRANSIENT
BOARDING,
BY L. B. DAVIS,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT. Office one door below James' Bank, Whitehall street. Residence, PEACHTREE STREET opposite L. Scofield's, Atlanta, Ga. jan13-d5t

DR. L. D. CARPENTER,
DENTIST,

OFFICE BELL BUILDING, Marietta street, over Kendrick's Carpet Store, will be ready in a few days to receive calls.
References: Dr G. W. Emerson, Macon, Ga.
Hon. W. H. Hulsey, Atlanta.
jan12 d1w

SCREVEN HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GA.

THIS Hotel, of modern construction and ELEGANT FURNITURE, is under the personal attention of
jan12-d2m T. S NICKERSON, Proprietor.

Municipal Government of Atlanta,
W. H. HULSEY, Mayor.
COUNCILMEN.

Ward No. 1.—W. H. Brotherton, J. P. Mays.
Ward No. 2.—D. C. O'Keefe, E. J. Roach.
Ward No. 3.—W. C. Anderson, V. P Sisson.
Ward No. 4—M. Mahoney, Evan P. Howell.
Ward No. 5.—E. R. Carr, S. R. McCamy.
S B. Love, Clerk of Council.
W. W. Clayton, Treasurer.
Reuben Arnold, City Attorney.
L. P. Thomas, Tax Receiver and Collector.
Drs. C. Pinckney and E. S. Ray, City Physicians.
George Stewart, Superintendent of Streets.
W. Y. Langford, Superintendent of Alms House.
John Thomas, Chief Marshal.
E. C. Murphy, Deputy Marshal.
Jno. L. Johnson, First Lieutenant of Police.
G. W. Anderson, Second " "
W. B. Bass, City Surveyor.
W. W. Davis, Magazine Keeper.
Patrick Fitzgibbons, Hall Keeper.
Theophilus Harris and Frank F Ryan, Clerks of Markets.
G. A. Pilgrim, Sexton.
Geo. Cook, W. C. Sanders, J. J. Thrasher, City Assessors.
W. A. Hemphill & Co., City Printers.
J. A. Lanier, R. Carsan, R. O. Haynes, A. R. Gerard, J. S. Holland, H. W. Wooding, H. J. Holtzclaw, D. M. Queen, Newton M. Holland, Stephen Haverty, T. J. Bomar, E. F. Couch, Dan. Hogan, L. G. Holland, I. Cook, James McGee, C. M. Barry, F. T. Kicklighter, J. F. Barnes, G. W. Bowen, T. G. McHan, Jas. A. Hinton, O. A. Thrower, M. W. Rasberry, O. H. Bentley, Jack Smith, W. H. Holcombe, D. P. Kendrick, R. B. Hutchens, L. A. Buffington, John Doyle, T. B. Boggus, Policemen.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Finance—Carr, McCamy, O'Keefe.
On Tax—O'Keefe, Brotherton, Carr.
On Wells, Pumps and Cisterns—Mahoney, Mays, Anderson.
On Streets—McCamy, Mahoney, Mays.
On Public Buildings—Sisson, Mahoney, Roach.
On Markets—Howell, Brotherton, Carr.
On Police—Roach, Anderson, Sisson.
On Ordinances—Sisson, Howell, Brotherton.
On Gas—Brotherton, Roach, Howell.
On Fire Department—Anderson, Howell, Sisson.
On Cemetery—Mays, Anderson, Roach.
On Relief—McCamy, O'Keefe, Mays, Anderson, Mahoney.

GUANO AND FERTILIZERS

50 TONS PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,
100 tons Zell's Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate,
100 tons Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime,
50 tons Sardy's Phosphate Peruvian Guano,
50 tons Ammoniated Soluble Pacific Guano,
200 tons Oakley Mills Flour of Raw Bone,
300 tons Gipsum or Land Plaster.

We have the above in store and will be in constant large supply, which we now offer to dealers on most

Favorable Terms.

Such will do well to call and see us.

We will send Circulars and Certificates to all who may desire.
jan5-d1m GLENN, WRIGHT & CARR.

JUST ARRIVED!

ANOTHER lot of GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES,

Also, Machines for

MANUFACTURING PURPOSES,

At Mrs. Knox's Millinery Store, Whitehall street.
Send for Circular, to L. B. DAVIS,
Jan6-d1m Agent.

CASH AND TIME SALES

Chesapeake Guano!

I AM authorized by Messrs. Issac Reynolds & Sons, Manufacturers of this most valuable Fertilizer, to sell to good reliable Farmers, with satisfactory security—one-third cash, one-third four months and the balance seven months—or one-half cash, the balance at seven months. On time sales a few dollars per ton will be charged extra. Orders should be sent in promptly, as the demand will be very heavy, and orders will be filled in turn. Send for pamphlet. Address
A. K. SEAGO,
jan1-d General Agent for Upper Georgia.

A LARGE STOCK OF
GROCERIES,
CORN,
FLOUR AND BACON,
Chesapeake Guano,
LAND PLASTER,
CEMENT,
PLASTER OF PARIS, &C.
For Sale by
A. K. SEAGO
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
jan1 d

WALTER A. WOOD'S
PRIZE
Mowers and Reapers,

Used in all countries and universally commended as

THE BEST IN USE!

Awarded MORE FIRST PREMIUMS than any other Machine manufactured,

BOTH IN THIS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

Among which is

THE HIGHEST PRIZE!

Two Grand Gold Medals and Cross of the Legion of Honor,

AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

More than 120,000 Now in Use,
20,000 manufactured and sold in 1868, and the demand unsupplied.

INCREASING DEMAND,
INCREASED FACILITIES,
Additional Improvements,
For 1869!

Wood's Prize Mowers, (1 and 2-Horse).
" Self-Raking Reaper, with
" New Mowing Attachment.
" Hand Rake Reaper.
Haines' Illinois Harvester.

Manufactured by the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company. General Office and Manufactory, Hoosick Falls, Rennselaer Co., New York.

Branch Offices and Sales Rooms:
44 Cortlandt st., N. Y. City, (P. O. Box, 5,865).
206 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
Alexandria, Va.
Madison, Wis.
77 Upper Thames st., London.

☞ Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List.

Applications from the South, south of Virginia, should be addressed to the New York Branch Office as above.

Reliable Agents Wanted.

Extra inducements offered.

P. W. J. ECHOLS, Agent,
dec29-d2m ATLANTA, GA.

IN STORE!

200 BARRELS FLOUR—all grades
200 sacks Flour,
300 half sacks Flour,
20 casks Bulk Clear Sides,
10 casks Bulk Shoulders,
5 casks Bulk Hams,
5 casks Hog Joles,
Lot of Faces, Backbones and Ribs,
10 barrels Lard—new,
50 cases Canned Peaches,
10 barrels Syrup,
50 coils Rope,
50 dozen Brooms,
50 tons Phosphate Guano and Raw Bone,
200 boxes, halfs and quarters, Candles,
200,000 Cigars—all grades, from $30 to $160 00 per Thousand,
200 sacks Virginia Salt,
200 sacks Salt,
5 barrels Strained Florida Honey,
50 hhds. Commercial Lime,
100 barrels Irish Potatoes from Boston,
50 barrels Irish Western Potatoes, &c.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
Commission Merchants,
dec25— Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. G. B. DOUGLAS having opened the Willingham Building, corner Decatur and Ivy streets, is prepared to accommodate parties with handsome, well furnished rooms and good board.

Persons desiring Day Board can also be supplied.
Atlanta, Ga., January 6, 1869-d2w

SMOKING MEAT.

WE have now ready for use, a Smoke House, with capacity for smoking about 200,000 pounds per month. Charges very low.
A. K. SEAGO,
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,
dec25-d Atlanta, Ga.

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY 16.

Local and Business Notices.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT AND CORRESPONDENT—Mrs. Geo. Battey.

WHICH ACCOUNTS FOR THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.— Business has got so far ahead of the season at Redwine & Fox's corner, that the Thermometer in "The Live Drug Store" indicated June weather yesterday. Some one suggests that the temperature is always high in "The Live Drug Store" because of the crowds of people to be found there. The fact is everybody in and out of Atlanta has to go there at least once a day—some to buy their superior article of *Fire-Test Coal Oil*, at manufacturers' prices; some to buy a part of their 1200 *boxes of Window Glass*, of all sizes; some to buy *White Lead, Oils, and Mineral Paints*, and everybody to buy *Landreth's unrivalled Garden Seeds*, of which Redwine & Fox have just received a stock for the million. jan15-dtf

PETRO OIL.— Having failed in my effort to manufacture a *first-rate* article of Petro Oil in this city, I will not sell it any longer, until I get a No. 1 article from the North, which will be in eight days. In the mean time I will sell Kerosene Oil at the same price of Petro. No change of burners is required. JNO. T. HAGAN, jan10-d5t Whitehall street.

AT Earnest's Jewelry Store, Whitehall street, you will find a fine selection of Gold and Silver Watches. from the best factories in the world. jan10-1m

CHINCHILLAS, FOR CLOAKS.—Just received, another elegant assortment of white, Black and Colored Chinchilla, at MRS. FRANK'S, dec15-dtfeb6 Decatur st., Opposite City Park.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

1ST—PATAULA CIRCUIT.
2D—SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.
3D—MIDDLE CIRCUIT.
4TH—EASTERN CIRCUIT.
5TH—BRUNSWICK CIRCUIT.
6TH—SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.
7TH—CHEROKEE CIRCUIT—Two continued; Gordon 2; Bartow 4.
8TH—BLUE RIDGE CIRCUIT—Union; Lumpkin 1; Gilmer 1.
9TH TALLAPOOSA CIRCUIT.
10TH—COWETA CIRCUIT—Four continued; Fulton 6; Fayette 1; Troup 1; DeKalk 1.
11TH—FLINT CIRCUIT—Two continued; Henry 1.
12TH NORTHERN CIRCUIT—One continued; Warren 2; Oglethorpe 1.
13TH—WESTERN CIRCUIT—Two continued; Hall 1.
14TH—CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT—One continued; Muscogee 5; Chattahoochee 2.
15TH CIRCUIT—MACON CIRCUIT—Four continued; Houston 1; Bibb 5.
16T—OCMULGEE CIRCUIT—Two continued; Jasper 2; Wilkinson 3; Morgan 1.

The above is the order of the docket of the December Term, 1868, of said Court, which will resume its session on the Second Monday in January, 1868.

AT Earnest's Jewelry Store you can get genuine Sterling Silver Table Ware, fine Clocks and genuine Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. jan10 d1m

E. E. EARNEST has a nice lot of Diamond Pins and Rings. and fine sets of jewelry. jan10-1m

E. E. EARNEST has a fine stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Chains, Keys and Charms. jan10 d1m

INITIAL PAPER.—A large stock just received by Phillips & Crew. d2t

House Near the Gas Works at Auction.

This day at 4 o'clock, Col. Adair will sell on the premises, a house and lot on Thurmond street, fronting on the State Railroad.

Dissolution.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the firm of Murphy, Rice & Co., has been dissolved, and that Messrs. Rice & Mitchell will carry on the business at the old stand. The patrons of the old firm will, it is trusted, continue their support to the new.

Templeton.

Templeton, the celebrated theatrical manager, will return with his company to this place, and perform on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 21st, 22d, and 23d instants, giving the great sensations of the day, Gas Light, Mazeppa, and Black Crook scenes.

FOR THE LADIES.—I am now prepared to do Sewing, Stitching and Embroidery of any kind, at the Grover & Baker Machine Agency, at Mrs. Knox's Milinery Store, Whitehall street. Ladies, if you want your Sewing, Stitching or Embroidering done, send it in, I will do it satisfactorily at short notice.

Respectfully, MISS MAYO.
jan14-d3t

A Telling Point.

In the convention of county officers yesterday, a delegate made a telling point in relation to increasing the fees of Ordinaries in cities especially. In large towns the duties devolving upon them are such that they are compelled to have clerks. In small towns, he remarked, when you went to the Ordinary's office and he was out, it was an easy matter to find him at the corner grocery, but in cities there were so many groceries, it would be a tedious job to hunt him up.

Debate in the Senate.

A spicy debate occurred in the Senate yesterday, on the adoption of Mr. Wooten's resolution relative to calling upon Gov. Bullock for any information in his possession, substantiating the charge in his message, that in Georgia there was "no adequate protection for life and property," etc. Messrs. Wooten and Candler in support, and Messrs. Harris, Nunnally, and Adkins in opposition. The effort of Mr. Candler was an able one, and was highly commended by a large portion of his hearers, for its boldness and fairness.

Capt. W. D. Ellis and West End Academy.

By reference to our advertising columns, the reader will learn that Prof. W. D. Ellis, late principal of the High School at Aiken, S. C., has leased the West End Academy for the present year, and will open school Monday, 18th inst., assisted by his accomplished lady. Capt. Ellis is a real Southern gentleman and a thorough scholar. Under his surpervision West End Academy will be equal to any institution of learning in Atlanta.

Most gladly do we welcome Capt. Ellis and lady to our city.

Stampede of the Supreme Court.

The Capitol is warmed by steam. Yesterday some of the machinery became disordered and gave forth a rumbling sound which so affected the Supreme Court that Judges and all present fled from the scene in wild disorder. The *charge* of the six hundred at Balaklava was nothing to their retreat. Spectacles and green bags were left behind, and wrong hats hastily donned. But ascertaining that it did not proceed from an earthquake or Adkins' Ku-Klux, they ventured back, and order once more resumed its sway. What a fearful result might have attended the stampede if the lobbies had been crowded with ladies!

Supreme Court.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1869.

The case of Blalock vs. Phillips—from Fayette, was resumed and argued by Mr. Stewart for plaintiff and Col. Tidwell for the defendant.

The balance of the morning session was consumed in the discussion of a motion to reinstate the case of the Georgia and Alabama Manufacturing Company vs. Graham—from Troup. The motion was refused. Hon. B. H. Bigham for the movement. Geo. Hillyer, and the Reporter for the defendant.

Thomas vs. The Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Case from DeKalb, was argued by Hill and Candler for plaintiff in error, and L. J. Glenn & Son for defendant in error.

Wm. Watkins vs. John D. Pope—Attachment from Fulton, was taken up (Brown, C. J., retired from the Bench, having been of counsel in this case.) Hammond, Mynatt and Welborn for plaintiff, and Lochrane and Clark for defendant.

Pending the opening argument by Mr. Melborn, the court adjourned. One regular and four continued cases yet on the Coweta Circuit. It will probably end tomorrow.

Good Fertilizers.

All desirous of purchasing an excellent fertilizer, are referred to the advertisement of Messrs. McDaniel, Strong & Co., of Whann's raw bone, superphosphate of lime.

AN opportunity is presented persons wishing to rent a room for school purposes. Refer to the advertisement of Alderman Sisson, Chairman Committee of Public Buildings.

P.'s.—Those who wish to *appease* their appetites will at once call on P. P. Pease & Co., and obtain their supply of apples and butter.

NEW MUSIC—NEW MUSIC.—Send for catalogue—furnished free—by Phillips & Crew. d2t

PARTIES holding evidences of debt against Fulton county will notice the card of Judge Pittman, Ordinary.

FRAMING done to order by Phillips & Crew. d2t

Special Notices.

☞ GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY, for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home. Combination Class No. 26.—The following were the drawn numbers January 15th, 1869:
15-22-36-59-34-39-30-12-57-53-69-19-3-10
jan16-d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

☞ WHO'S GOT MY HAT?
Answer—Jesse Holbrook, of course.
WHERE IS HE?
He can always be found at the NEW YORK HAT STORE, Peachtree street, Where he keeps a large stock of Hats of every grade and style—for Children's, Youth's and Men's wear, and where he will be pleased to see you kind reader, whenever you find yourself in need of a Hat or Cap. jan9-d2w

☞ UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE legal advertisements of the Sheriff of Gwinnett county, Ga., will be published in THE CONSTITUTION. J. T. McELVANY, Sheriff.
Lawrenceville, Ga., Jan. 4, 1869. jan5-d&w3t

☞ NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.— Engineer's Office, Ga. Air Line Railroad Company, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 26th 1868. Proposals will be received on or before the 2?th of January, 1869, for the Gradation, Masonry and Bridging of the First Division of twenty miles of the Ga. Air Line Railroad. Plans and specifications of the work, with any additional information desired, will be furnished on application at this office. B. Y. SAGE,
dec29-d3taw5w Eng. Ga. Air Line R. R. Co.

☞ MILLINERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS, all kinds, of late styles, reduced 25 per cent. at MRS. FRANK'S. dec15-dtfeb6

Latest Market Reports.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 15.

COTTON—Active at 27¼c. Receipts 75 bales.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.—Cotton firm; middlings 28¼; sales 5,000 bales; sales of the week, 38,000 bales. Gold 36½. Sterling 48¼; commercial 47¼a48. New York sight ⅜c discount.—Flour lower; superfine 6 87; double extra 7 40; treble extra 8 00 Corn quiet; white 77; yellow 80. Oats firm at 68. Bran 1 15. Hay dull; prime 24 00 a26 00. Mess pork dull offered at 30. Bacon lower; shoulders 14¼; clear rib sides 18¼; clear sides 18¼; new sugar cured hams 21. Lard dull; tierce 19½; keg 20½. Sugar firm; common 10a 10½; prime 12¼a12¾; yellow clarified 14a14¼ Molasses firm; common 58a60; prime 67a68; choice 70a72. Whisky quiet; Western rectified 1 05a1 10. Coffee steady; fair 14¼a14¾: prime 16¼a16¾.

BALTIMORE, January 15.—Cotton very firm. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull—prime Pennsylvania 1 75a1 90. Corn dull; white 85a86. Oats firm at 70a75. Rye dull at 45a58. Pork 30 50; shoulders 14¼a14¾. Lard firm at 20. Virginias, inscribed old, 50 bid; coupons, old, 58 bid; new 62 bid, 65 asked.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Cotton a shade firmer; sales 5,500 bales; middlings 29¼a29¾. Flour—State and Western dull at 5a10c lower; superfine 5 70aa6 20; common to fair extra 6 75a7 10. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn a shade easier, with a fair export and home demand; new white Southern 96 a1 00; yellow 88a89. Oats a shade firmer. Mess pork heavy and lower; new 29 00a29 25. Lard heavy and a shade lower; kettle 19¼a19¾. Whisky active at 1 03a1 04. Groceries quiet and steady. Turpentine 52½a53. Rosin 2 55a2 58¾. Freights drooping.

Governments closed strong; 1862s 12¾. Tennessees, new, 59½ asked. North Carolinas, old, 65¾; new 63. Virginia ex-coupons 57¾; new 62¾.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 15.—The market is firmer, with sales of 835 bales; receipts 963; middlings 28a28¼; sales for the week 3,740 bales; receipts 3,246.

WILMINGTON, January 15—Spirits turpentine steady at 27¾. Rosin strained and No. 2, 1 90; Crude turpentine 2 15a3 25. Tar 2 25. Cotton nothing doing.

SAVANNAH, January 15.—Cotton market opened in good demand, but became excited, and closed firm; middlings 28¾; sales 600 bales; receipts 1247 bales; exports to Great Britain 1936.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15.—Cotton quiet but steady; sales 425 bales; middlings 28¾; receipts 1231; exports coastwise 3303.

MOBILE, January 15.—Sales 5,000 bales; quiet; middling 27¾a28; receipts 2,429 bales; exports 2,061 bales; receipts for the week 8,447 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,964 bales; other foreign ports coastwise 913 bales; sales 7,850 bales; stock on hand 56,725 bales.

LOUISVILLE, January 16.— Superfine flour 5 50a 6 00. Corn 58a60. Pork 29 50a30 00. Lard 19¾. Bacon shoulders 12¾; clearsides 17¾a18. Whisky 1 09.

CINCINNATI, January 15.—Flour quiet; little doing in corn; lard nominal and no demand; bulk shoulders 11¼a11¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 15, evening.—Cotton closed firmer at 11¼a11½d; Orleans 11¾d.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 15.—Cotton firmer at better prices.

VARIETIES THEATRE!
(LATE BELL-JOHNSON HALL.)
OPEN EVERY NIGHT!
WITH A
First-Class Variety Company.
☞ Admission 50 Cents. nov22-dtf

Garden Seeds,
ALL varieties, from Landreth and Wethersfield gardens, at wholesale and retail. Merchants, as well as Gardeners, will find it to their interest to call. P. W. J. ECHOLS.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
jan7-d1m Broad street, by the Bridge.

Atlanta Prices Current.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—		
Clear Sides		@19½
Clear Ribbed Sides		none
Plain Hams		@
Canvassed Hams		20@22
Shoulders		
BULK MEATS—		
Clear sides		@18
Clear Ribbed Sides		@
Hams		@17½
Shoulders		@14
BEESWAX—		
Common		35
Choice Yellow		38@40
BROOMS—		
Per dozen	3.50	@ 5.00
CANDLES—		
Sperm	40	@ 45
Adamantine	19½	@ 21½
Tallow	12	@ 15
CORN MEAL—		
From Old Corn per bushel	1.00	@ 1.10
" New " "	95	@1 00
COTTON CARDS—		
Per dozen	8.00	@ 8.50
COTTON GOODS—		
Threads	1 95	@ 2 00
Osnaburgs	20	@ 22
4-4 Sheetings	14½	@ 15
⅞ Shirtings		13
¾ Shirtings		11
Drills	16½	@ 17
Stripes		20½
CHESTNUTS	4.00	@ 4.50
DRIED FRUIT—		
Rough	6½	@ 7½
Peeled	12	@ 18
FERTILIZERS—		
Peruvian Guano		@90.00
Soluble Pacific Guano		70.00
Reid's Phosphate		@50.00
Patapsco Guano		@75.00
Pure Flour Rawbone		75.00
FLOUR—		
Superfine, per sack of 100 lbs		@ 5 00
Extra do do		@ 5 50
Extra Family do do	6.25	@ 6.50
Fancy do do		@ 7.00
GRAIN—		
Corn, new		@ 95
Barley	2.50	@ 2.75
Rye		1.50
Oats	80	@ 85
Wheat	2.00	@ 2.50
GUN POWDER—		
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs		@ 8.75
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25	@ 6.75
HAY—		
Clover per 100 lbs	1.75	@2.00
Timothy		@ 1.25
IRON—		
City Mills Bar		5½
Pittsburg bar		6
Sheet Iron	10	@ 12
Nail Rod	10	@ 14
LARD—		
In Barrels	19	@ 20
In Kegs and Cans		@ 29
LEATHER—		
White oak, sole, per lb		@ 40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	26	@ 30
French calf skins per dozen	40.00	@75.00
Amercan calf skins per dozen	36.00	@40.00
Upper leather per dozen	40.00	@45.00
Harness leather per lb	40	@ 50
LIME—		
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel		@ 2.50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel		@ 3.00
MACKEREL—		
No. 1 per barrel		@26.00
No. 2 per barrel		@20.00
No. 3 per barrel		@17.00
No. 1 in half barrels		@13.00
No. 2 in half barrels		@11.00
No. 3 in half barrels		@ 9.50
No. 1 in kitts		@ 4.00
No. 2 in kitts		@ 3.50
No. 3 in kitts		@ 3.25
MOLASSES—		
Cuba per gallon	48	@ 50
New Orleans	85	@ 90
Syrup per gallon	90	@ 1.25
NAILS—		
4s to 60s	6.00	@ 6.25
8s common		@ 7.00
3s fine		@ 8.00
POTATOES—		
Sweet—℘ bu	75	@ 85
Irish—Northern	6 00	@6 25
" Tennessee	4 00	@5 00
RICE—		
Rogoon		
Carolina	11	@ 12½
SACKS—		
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½	@ 17
2 Bushel wheat sacks	19	@ 25
SALT—		
Virginia		@ 2.30
Liverpool	2 50	@ 2.60
SOAP—		
Bar	8	@ 15
STARCH—		
Per lb	10	@ 12
SUGAR—		
Crushed and Granulated per lb	19½	@
Clarified per lb	16	@ 17½
New Orleans	14	@ 16
Demerara	16½	@ 17
TOBACCO—		
Low Grades	50	@ 60
Medium	70	@ 75
Good medium	80	@ 85
Fine	90	@ 1 00
Choice	1.10	@ 1.55

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at ¼ off; selling at par.
GOLD.—Buying at 33 cents; selling at 36 cents.
SILVER.—Buying at 26 cents; selling at 32 cents.
GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1.25 per pennyweight.
GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.15@1.20 per pennyweight.

Uncurrent Moneys and Securities.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

Ga. R. R. & B. Co.	a98	Merch'ts & Plant.	10a
C. R. R. & B. Co.	98a	Farmers & Mechani	2a
Marine Bank Ga.	98a	Bank of Commerce	7a
Bank Middle Ga.	98a	Bank of Columbus	10a
Bank of Athens	a50	Manufact. Macon	10a
Bank of Fulton	a40	Union Bank	20a
Bank of Savannah	a55	Mechanics	1a
Bank of Augusta	a75	Planters' Bank	a19
City B'k Augusta	a48	Augusta Sav. B'nk	16a
Bank State Ga.	a23	Northwestern B'k	1a
Bank Empire State	a18	Timber Cutters B'k	1a

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of So. Ca.	a8	B'k State S. C. old	a25
Union Bank	a80	Bk State S. C. new	1a
Peoples' Bank	a50	Exchange Bank	a7
Bank of Newberry	a27	So. W. R R., old	a28
Bank Charleston	a30	So. W. R. R., new	a25
Planters, & Mech	a18	State Bank	a2
B'k of Hamburg	a12	Merchants Bank	a7
Bank of Camden	a24	City Chas'n notes	90a
Bank of Chester	a 8	Planters', Fairfield	a4
B'k of Georgetown	a10	Car. Treas. Notes	75

ALABAMA BANK NOTES.

Bank of Mobile	95	Bank of Montgomery	55
Bank of Selma	20	Eastern Bank	54
Central Bank	2	Northern Bank	25
Commercial Bank	5	Southern Bank	96

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	30@ 58
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	70@ ?
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	82@ 87
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, income	60@ 65
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, Stock	18@ 20
Macon & Western Railroad Stock	100@110
Macon & Augusta, endorsed	90@ 92
Macon & Augusta, not endorsed	75@ 80
Macon & Augusta. Stock	25@ 37
Muscogee Railroad Bonds	90@ 95
Muscogee Railroad Stock	85@ 90
Columbia, S. C. Bonds	50@ 55
Georgia 6 per cent	78@ 81
Georgia 7 per cent	90@ 92
Georgia Coupons	85@ 90
North Carolina 6 per cent	65@ 67
North Caro'ina Coupons	63@ 65
Tennessee 6 per cent	60@ 63
Tennessee Coupons	65@ 70
South Carolina Bonds, old	50@ 55
South Carolina Bonds, new	50@ 53
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	68@ 70
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	73@ 75
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Bonds	85@ 89
Georgia Railroad Bonds	100@104
Georgia Railroad Stock	90@ 95
Central Railroad Bonds	100@104
Central Railroad Stock	125@130
South Western Railroad Bonds	93@ 95
Southwestern Railroad Stock	93@ 95
Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad Stock	95@100
Augusta Bonds	74@ 78
Atlanta Bonds, 8 per cent	78@ 80
Macon Bonds	75@ 77
Columbus Bonds	70@ 75
Savannah Bonds	80@ 83
Fulton County Bonds	80@ 85
City Checks, Atlanta	90@ 95
County Checks, Fulton	85@ 90
United States 5.20 Bonds	105@106
United States 7.30 Bonds	99@100
United States 10 40 Bonds	103@104
Atlanta National Bank Stock	100@110
Revenue Stamps	97@100
Land Warrants	70@ 80

MULES & HORSES.
First-Class MULES and HORSES, for Farm and Family Use, are constantly on hand and for sale at
ARCHERS' LIVERY STABLE,
dec31-d6m ALABAMA STREET.

P. P. PEASE & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
PRODUCE DEALERS,
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 17 Alabama Street,
ATLANTA..................GEORGIA.
Cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton and Produce. jan9-d1m

SEE IT! SEE IT!
GUANO AND PHOSPHATE DEPOT!
ESTABLISHED IN ATLANTA,
ON BROAD STREET.
THE purest and best FERTILIZERS always on hand. Among which are No. 1 Peruvian (pure) Guano; Sea Fowl Guano (equal to Peruvian); Coe's Phosphate (one among the best); Flour of Raw Bone; Land Plaster (Virginia and Nova Scotia); Kitterrell's Manipulated Guano and several other leading manures. I am ready to supply 1 BAG or 100 TONS. Families ought to use it now in planting Peas and other vegetables. CALL SOON.
jan9— MARK W. JOHNSON, Guano Agent.

THE CONSTITUTION,
BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVING the largest *bona fide* circulation of any paper published at this point, renders it the
BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
through which men can bring their names and business before the public.
Terms Liberal:
Daily, per annum $10 00
" six months 5 00
Weekly, per annum 3 00
" six months 2 00

We are also prepared to contract for
JOB PRINTING
of every description.
☞ Send your orders to us and we will guarantee satisfaction.

L. B. DAVIS. WM. MC MILLAN.
DAVIS & McMILLAN,
REAL ESTATE, AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—Will give our personal attention to the sale of Real Estate; will take charge of and Rent improved and unimproved Real Estate; will attend to Collecting Rents and do a general Collecting Business. WM. M. HILL is our Auctioneer, and is known to be the great Auctioneer of Atlanta. You all know "UNCLE BILLY." We ask a share of the public confidence and favor. Respectfully, DAVIS & McMILLAN,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents,
jan8-d1m Whitehall street.

Wando Fertilizer!
THE WANDO MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY offers to the Planters and Farmers of the South their FERTILIZER, known as the
"WANDO FERTILIZER."
Which the experience of the past season has proved to be one of the most valuable in our market. It has for its base the materials from the Phosphate Beds of the Company, on Ashley River, and is prepared at their works at the
EAST END OF HASEL STREET,
in this city. In order to guarantee its uniformity and maintain its high standard, the company has made arrangements with the distinguished Chemist, Dr. C. U. SHEPARD, Jr., who carefully analyzes all the ammoniacal and other material purchased by the Company, and the prepared
FERTILIZER,
before being offered for sale. The Company is resolved to make an article which will prove to be a COMPLETE MANURE and give entire satisfaction. For terms, circulars and other information,
APPLY TO
WM. C. DUKES & CO., Agents.
NO. 1 SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
jan12 CHARLESTON, S. C. d3m

Dr. J. Bradfield's
Female Regulator,
Woman's Best Friend,
PREPARED AND SOLD
—BY—
L. H. BRADFIELD,
Wholesale Druggist,
jan10-d1m ATLANTA, GA.

Wanted,
TO CONTRACT FOR 10,000 BUSHELS
TOMATOES
—AND—
STRAWBERRIES,
TO be delivered at our packing house, Davis' Hall building, the coming summer.
Parties owning lands near the city, and wishing to realize a good profit from them, will do well to give us an early call. L. A. KNIGHT & CO.,
Office Davis' Hall building,
jan10-d2w Broad street, Atlanta.

For Sale.
500 GALLONS Fine BLACKBERRY WINE.
200 GALLONS Good CIDER VINEGAR.
L. A. KNIGHT,
jan10-d2w Davis' Hall building, Broad st.

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,
GROCERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,
ATLANTA, GA.,
KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Povisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.
We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Maderia Wine for cooking purposes,
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

Bird's Eye Lime.
WE ARE SOLE AGENTS for Rogers' Celebrated Birds Eye Lime. No better Lime for all purposes is manufactured in this country.
If you wish good masonry, plastering, or a fertilizer, use the purest lime. We keep constantly on hand, fresh from kilns, a good supply and can furnish promptly, any quantity desired. Every barrel guaranteed.
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon—Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.
July 22d, 1868. d6m

IT WILL WASH.


THIS VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT that has met with such unbounded success throughout he East, West, and North and the parts of the South where it has been introduced,
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF
Echols, Langford & McCrath,
Key Stone Block,
Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Georgia,
Where we cordially invite all to call and see its operations. The idea of washing clothes without rubbing or wear to the material is now no longer a mystery. It is being practically used, and with entire satisfaction by many of the best citizens of this city, and hundreds and thousands of people throughout the East and West.
Mr. DeWitt is owner of the Southern and Pacific States and Territories for this valuable invention, and will sell interests by the County and State, to any one wishing a sure and paying business at prices that cannot but suit the purchaser.
States and Counties that have been sold for this improvement have since sold at enormous figures in comparison to the price we ask. For instance, Illinois was sold for $6 000 and since sold for $40,000; counties in Kentucky, that we sold for $60 by the State has since sold for $600, and I can safely say that so far no man has invested his money but what is making a fortune. We can give name and address of nearly every one that has purchased rights in the United States, so parties can correspond with them and get their views on the investment they made.
For territory by Counties or States. address or call on HENRY WELLINGTON,
care of Echols, Langford & McCrath,
dec10-d3m or at National Hotel.

STOVES!


A STOVE FOR EVERYBODY!
Read this List of Stoves:
HOMESTEAD,
SOUTHERNER,
MUTUAL FRIEND, LIVE OAK, SENTINEL, SUPERIOR, COTTON PLANT, GOOD WILL, PALMETTO, HARP, PLANTER.
RANGES!
Barstew Range, Boston Range, Phœnix Range and Challenge Range.
GRATES.
ECHOLS, LANGGORD & McCRATH,
Key Stone Block,
Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.
dec9-d3m

ST. LOUIS LEAD & OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STRICTLY PURE
WHITE LEAD!


Linseed, Castor & Cotton Seed Oils,
OFFICE AND FACTORY:
Cor. Cass and Second sts., St. Louis.
For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
Druggists,
oct14—d6m Atlanta, Ga.

O  **C**

DENISON'S
Condition Powders
FOR
HORSES, MULES,
Cattle and Hogs,
Are unequalled for Coughs, Colds, Loss of Appetite, Hide Bound, Yellow Water, Farcy, Surfeit, Lung Fever, Colic, and all diseases incident to these animals. Warranted to do all that is claimed for them, if given according to directions. See Circulars.
Manufactured by
D. M. DENISON,
COLUMBUS, GA.
PRICE $1.00 PER BOX.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
REDWINE & FOX,
oct23-d1y Atlanta, Ga.

Limited Partnership Notice.
RUFUS R. GRAVES, of the city of Brooklyn New York, and FREDERIC ZEREGA of the city of Savannah, Georgia, have formed a Limited Partnership, for the purpose of a General Commission and Exchange Business, in the city of Savannah, to commence on the 28th day of November, 1868, and to terminate on the 28th day of November 1871.
Said Rufus R. Graves being the special partner, and contributing in actual cash, paid into the copartnership, the sum of fifty thousand dollars.
The firm name will be
dec31-d1aw6w FREDERIC ZEREGA.

HANLEITER'S BOOK-BINDERY
—AND—
Blank Book Manufactory,
GRANITE BLOCK, first door from the Bridge up-stairs, ATLANTA, GA.
Orders for Ruling, Binding, &c., received through the mails, left at Phillips & Crews', or at Bindery, promptly attended to. dec26-dtf

New Advertisements.

1869 **Jordan, Howard & Harralson,** **1869**
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
TOBACCO, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &C.,
—OF—
ALL BRANDS AND QUALITIES,
—AT—
jan7 LOWEST MARKET PRICES. d1y

Hardware! Hardware!
T. M. & R. C. CLARKE,
PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
WOULD call the attention of Merchants and Planters to their large and well assorted stock of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, all of which they are selling at the lowest cash prices, consisting, in part of the following articles:
Sweedes Iron, Plow Steel, Trace Chains, Scovil Hoes, Brades' Crow Hoes, Brades' Patent Hoes, Ames' Shovels, Table Cutlery, Pocket Cutlery, Locks and Hinges, Carpenters' Tools, Blacksmith Tools, Collins Axes, Ten Eyke Axes, Rubber Belting, Leather Belting, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Peacock Plows, Hubs, Rims, Spokes, Axles, Circular Saws, Mill Saws, Manilla Rope, Cotton Rope, Jute Rope, Files, Nails, Castings.
☞ Oders from the country solicited and promptly executed. jan9-d3m

STOVES! STOVES! AND RANGES!
A VARIETY OF NEW PATTERNS.
COOKING, HEATING AND PARLOR STOVES
—AND—
Ranges, Tinware and House Furnishing Goods, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms, Brushes, &c., &c.
Do You Want a Good Stove and Full Value for Your Money? If so Come to
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
Fronting Railroad, Near Whitehall Street Crossing,
Opposite National Hotel, : : : : : Atlanta, Ga.
Pumps, Lift and Force Pumps; Rubber Hose and Hose Pipes; Steam and Water Pipes; Steam Fittings, Guages, Whistles, Starting Valves, Oil Cups, &c.; Plumbers Materials, Water Closets, Wash Basins, Traps and Fittings;
GAS FIXTURES,
For Everybody; the Best Assortment ever Offered in the City. Call and examine before purchasing
Also, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS, and Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Brass and Tin.
Particular attention paid to Tin Roofing and Valleys. All work guaranteed.
Save Time and Money by patronizing HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
dec18-d Whitehall Street, near Railroad Crossing, Opposite National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

THROW AWAY YOUR OLD SHOES
G. H. & A. W. FORCE,
SIGN OF THE BIG IRON BOOT,
WHITEHALL STREET,
Boots, Shoes and Trunks!
A COMPLETE STOCK AND NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY!
GENTS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
OF BEST MAKES.
LADIES' SHOES, OF ALL KINDS.
Boys' Misses' and Childrens',
OF EVERY GRADE AND MAKE.
We are prepared to offer superior inducements to Wholesale Trade. Give us a call.
nov1 d1y
AND BUY A NEW PAIR CHEAP!

EXCITING, PROMPT AND SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION
IN THE
Boot and Shoe Business!
—BY—
M. O. MARKHAM,
Successor to HENRY BANKS, at the well known stand
EMPIRE BLOCK, WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
HAVING purchased the entire stock of Mr. BANKS (except such goods as did not come up to the highest standard for excellence) consisting of BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS, &c., &c., to which there is being added an immense supply of NEW MATERIAL, in quality the best and quantity without limit, fresh from the most celebrated manufactories in the land I, am fully prepared to offer superior inducements to buyers everywhere, as well as to the trade.
I call urgently upon everybody to come and examine my splendid stock. If it is possible to please, I can do it.
oct25-d3m M. O. MARKHAM.

J. S. WILLSON,
Wholesale Dealer in
PAINTS, OILS,
—AND—
DYE STUFFS,
PURE
Drugs and Medicines,
PERFUMERY,
—AND—
TOILET ARTICLES.
PRESCRIPTIONS
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
Give me a call and I will make it to your interest to trade with me.
J. S. WILLSON,
Druggist,
Under National Hotel,
ATLANTA......................GEORGIA.
oct24-d3m

A PAIR
—OF—
BOOTS
—FOR—
EVERY MAN IN TOWN,
—AT—
I. T. BANKS'
SHOE & LEATHER STORE,
RAWSON'S BUILDING,
Cor. Whitehall and Hunter Streets.
oct13—

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY 15

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Report on Constitutional Amendment.

J. P. Stockton for U. S. Senator.

Capture of Arms in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—It has been raining all morning.

SENATE—Stewart, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the resolution for a constitutional amendment. It provides for the right of all citizens to vote and hold office. This shall not be abridged on account of race or color. Congress is empowered to enforce the above.

HOUSE—The House is considering private bills.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—The New Jersey Democratic caucus nominated John P. Stockton for Senator.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—The Liberals and Carlists were tumultuous at Tortosa yesterday but are now quiet.

The journals urge government to send Dulce ten thousand troops to render Cuba secure.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Another conference, and the Greek representative again absent. The Press generally urges a continuance of the conference.

Greece is preparing a diplomatic circular to foreign powers on the question at issue.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—The police has captured arms secreted in this city. In the contest a policeman and soldier were killed, and two others wounded. The person who led the attack on the police was arrested.

Government advices represent Valmaseda, after several victories, had formed a junction with Col. Louis, united their forces and was moving on Bagaura.

These reports are flatly contradicted by insurgent advices, which assert Valmaseda was defeated with loss of many men and part of his artillery and baggage train.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Cotton in fair demand at 29¾@30¼. Gold 1 35¼.

LONDON, January 15, noon.—Consols 92¾. Bonds 75¾.

LIVERPOOL—Noon—January 15.—Cotton active; sales 20,000 bales; sales of the week 156,000 bales; export 20,000 bales; speculation 52,000 bales; stock on hand 330,000 bales, of which 79,000 bales are American. Wheat and corn easier but not higher. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, January 15.—Cotton closed buoyant last night; low middlings afloat 1 35¼.

PARIS, January 15.—Decrease of bullion in the Bank of France 12,000 00 f.

LIVERPOOL—Afternoon—January 15—Cotton firmer but not higher; stock afloat 310 000 bales, of which 131,000 bales are American. Lard dull. Tallow 46s. 6d.

HAVRE, January 15.—Cotton opened quiet both spot and afloat; low middlings, afloat, 1 35a1 35½.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

Section eighteen of the act of July 20, 1868, prescribes what words, &c., must be upon the sign of a wholesale liquor dealer. Other words, however, if desired, may be added to show the precise character of the business, as, for instance, in alcohol only. It is only when the capacity of a cask or package of distilled spirits filled for shipment, sale or delivery on the premises of a rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer or compounder exceeds five gallons that it can be forfeited to the United States for not having thereupon the stamps and remarks required by the act of July 20, 1868. Casks and packages containing five gallons or less need not, therefore, be inspected, gauged or stamped in the manner prescribed in section twenty-five of said act. When by reason of a change of package made upon the premises of rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer or compounder, a cask or package falls under the provisions of both section twenty-five and section forty-seven, it need be inspected and gauged but once; but in addition to the marks, &c., required by section forty-seven, it must be stamped with either the wholesale dealer's or rectifier's stamp, according to the facts in the case, as provided in section twenty-five. Distilled spirits transferred, not "from any cask or other package," but directly from the rectifier's or compounder's vats, or other similar reservoirs, to casks or other packages filled for shipment, sale or delivery, must be stamped as required by section twenty-five, but do not fall under section forty-seven. The two dollars per diem tax imposed by section thirteen, must be paid for every distillery, however small its capacity for washing and fermenting exceeding twenty bushels of grain or sixty gallons of molasses. At the full extent of another twenty bushels or sixty gallons in twenty-four hours the tax should be four dollars per day, with two dollars per day additional for each and every additional twenty bushels or sixty gallons; but no additional tax is imposed for the fractional part of twenty bushels or sixty gallons.

Mr. Dickson on Labor Contracts,

The Covington Enterprise publishes the following from Mr. David Dickson:

SPARTA, December 15, 1868.

W. Y. HARRIS, *Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 9th instant has been received. My plan is to give freedmen a house, fire wood and garden, and one-third of what is gathered, they have no interest in pasturage. They boarding themselves. At this they can make more than at wages. In addition to the above, they find their own hoes and axes.

The pilferage, abuse to stock, running gear, etc., makes it impossible for them to be worth more than one-third. All expense for manures are to be divided, they paying one-third. The best plan is to hire for wages, where all land owners agree to it. In this country there are few hirelings. The white people are to blame for it. All should agree to one course of action. Then we can establish some system of labor.

I am respectfully,

DAVID DICKSON.

Arrival of the Leith.

This first class iron steamship, of 2,200 tons burthen, Capt. Barneston, the first of the new line of Liverpool steamers, arrived below yesterday afternoon, and will come up to the city to-day. The news of her safe arrival, after so much solicitude had been felt and so many fears for he safety entertained, will be received with general satisfaction by our citizens. The Leith sailed from Leith, Scotland, on the 12th of December last, and has, therefore, been thirty days in making the passage, ordinarily a long time, but considering the continuous heavy weather and headwinds, with the fact that her course down through the Irish channel makes the voyage nearly equivalent to one from St. Petersburgh, no disparagement of her sailing or sea-going qualities can be urged.—*Savannah Advertiser, 13th.*

WHITE

RUBBER-GOODS

IN IMITATION OF IVORY.

MARTINDALE RINGS, $15, 20 & 25 P single gross.
Teething Rings for Children $15 P "
Billiard Balls, 2 3-8 inch..... 10 P set.
" " 2 1-2 " ..... 13 "
Faro Checks, 1 5-8 " ..... 14 P hundred.
" " 1 1-2 " ..... 12 "
" " 1 3-8 " ..... 10 "
Poker " 1 1-4 " ..... 8 "
Also, a fine assortment of Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and Studs.

WM. M. WELLING,
Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,
511 Broadway, N. Y. City.
☞ Samples sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1.

HOUSEKEEPERS!
HOUSEKEEPERS!
Men—Women—and Children!
Men—Women—and Children!
READ—READ.

"Cooling to Scalds and Burns,"
"Soothing to all painful wounds, &c."
"Healing to all Sores, Ulcers, &c."

"COSTAR'S"

BUCKTHORN SALVE

Is the most extraordinary SALVE ever known. Its power of Soothing and Healing for all Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Chapped Hands and Skin, for Sore Nipples, for Piles, &c., &c.—is without a parallel. One person says of it, "I would not be without a Box in my House, if it cost $5 00, or I had to travel all the way to New York for it."

[*N. Y. Evening News, Sept.* 5]

All Druggists in ATLANTA sell it.
Or address "COSTAR," No. 10 Crosby st., N. Y.

"COSTAR'S"

Standard Preparations

ARE HIS

BEAUTIFIER!

—THE—

Bitter-Sweet & Orange Blossoms,

One Bottle, $1.00—Three for $2 00.

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, Etc., Exterminators.
"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminators.
"Costar's" (only pure) Insect Powder.

"Only Infallible Remedies known."
"18 years established in New York."
"2,000 Boxes and Flasks manufactured daily."
"All Druggists in ATLANTA sell them."
"!!! Beware!!! of spurious imitations."

$1 00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price.
$3 00 for any three $1 00 sizes by Express.

Address
"COSTAR," 10 Crosby St., N. Y.,
Or JOHN F. HENRY, (Successor to)
DEMAS BARNES & Co., 21 Park Row, N. Y.

Sold by REDWINE & FOX, and L. H. BRADFIELD, ATLANTA, GA
nov3-dawly

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

"No family should ever be without it."
HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, GA.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

"Exceedingly valuable."
HON. A. J. WALKER, ALA.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

"The only medicine kept in my family."
REV. JOHN MATHEWS, ALA.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

"A valuable adjunct to the nursery."
HON. W. O. TUGGLE, GA.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

"It is a great discovery."
ROBERT LEBBY, M. D., S. C.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

"An excellent application to wounds."
R. FRAZER MICHEL, M. D. ALA.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

"Superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted."
PROF. N. T. LUPTON, ALA.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

"A catholicon in our family."
REV. THOS. O. SUMMERS, D. D., TENN.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

"I know it to be a good thing."
H. M. WEEDEN, M. D. ALA.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

"I know of no family medicine equal to it."
N. S. GRAHAM, ALA.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

"I know of nothing superior to it."
GEN. J. B. GORDON, GA.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

"Best thing for colic in horses I ever saw."
D. BROWDER, ALA.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

"It can not be too highly commended."
REV. J. A. PARKER, FLA.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

"I consider it important never to be without it."
W. H. YOUNG, GA.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

"The best application to injured or diseased surfaces I have ever known."
REV. CHARLES TAYLOR, KY.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

"It is a valuable remedy."
JACOB H. POOSER, FLA.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

"It has no equal and no rival."
REV. S. W. MOORE, TENN.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

"There is not a drop of humbug in an ocean of it."
HON. W. F. SAMFORD, ALA.

And so we might fill this entire paper with recommendations from the very best men in the country.

There is no question that this is a most wonderful and useful article as a disinfectant, and for wounds, sores, burns, poisons, colic, as a tooth wash, general purifier, &c., &c.

Every Druggist or Country Merchant has it for sale.

Orders filled by the proprietors,

JOHN DARBY & CO.,
160 William Street, N. Y.
nov13 dawly

THE SCOFIELD

Rolling Mill Co.,

MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of Railroad Iron, Spikes, etc.

NEW IRON

Furnished in any quantity and at the shortest notice, of any desired pattern and weight.

Old Iron Rerolled.

New Iron exchanged for old

SPIKES,

First quality, delivered on the cars, at 5½ cents, warranted of a superior quality.

MERCHANT IRON

Of all sizes, rolled to order. Stock always kept on hand at the corner of Broad and Walton streets.

Plough Steel

Of all sizes, made to order.

CASTINGS

Of all descriptions.

IRON FRONTS AND COLUMNS,

BARK AND SUGAR MILLS,

Saw Mill Gear,

SASH WEIGHTS,

GRATES,

And other kind of Casting made to order.

All orders left at corner of Broad and Walton, will be filled immediately.

Parties at a distance address Box "R," Atlanta, Georgia. dec24dly

CAPITOL

Drug Store!

L. H. BRADFIELD,

DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS,

Drugs and Patent Medicines,

Also, WHOLESALE AGENT for

PROPHITT'S REMEDIES:

Prophitt's Liver Medicine.
Prophitt's Pain Kill It.
Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The excellent remedies of O. S. Prophitt, M. D., need no recommendation. Their well known power in removing the diseases peculiar to our Southern Climate, having already established for them an enviable reputation in Georgia and the adjoining States. As the majority of persons living in the South are pre-disposed to disease of the Liver, it is granted by all intelligent physicians that most of the pains and aches of our people are due to organic or functional derangement of that important organ. Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills and Liver Medicine strike directly at the root of the evil. They cure the Liver which, in nine cases out of ten, is at the bottom of the Coughs, Dyspepsia, Colic, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Constipation, Menstrual Obstructions, etc., so common among our people, Earache Toothache, Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and bodily pains of every kind, flee before PROPHITT'S PAIN KILL IT like chaff before the wind.

L. H. BRADFIELD,
Wholesale Agent for
Prophitt's Celebrated Family Medicines,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta.
aug15-d6m

FERTILIZERS!

RHODES' SUPERPHOSPHATE

The old and longest established Standard Manure.

ORCHILLA GUANO!

PERUVIAN GUANO!

RHODES' MANURE, in its preparation, is made equally adapted for forcing large crops of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Tobacco Potatoes and other root crops. The Manufacturing Department is conducted by Frederick Klett, one of the most skillful Chemists and Manufacturers in the United States. It is endorsed, approved and recommended by all of the most prominent Chemists and Agriculturists in the Southern States. "It can be relied upon as uniform in quality," always reliable, productive of large crops, and unexcelled by any in the market, in the high percentage of true "Fertilizing Principles." Price $57 50 cash, or $65 time, with Factor's acceptance, and 7 per cent. interest until 1st December, 1869.

ORCHILLA GUANO, "AA."—A fine Bird Guano, rich in Phosphates and Alkaline Salts. Price $35 cash, or $40 time.

PERUVIAN GUANO, warranted pure, and always on hand. Furnished at market prices for cash.

B. S. RHETT & SON, Agents,
Charleston, S. C.
dec19-d3m

HARDWARE.

Tommey & Stewart

(WHITEHALL STREET)

Atlanta, : : : : Georgia,

OFFER AT

Wholesale and Retail

A large and complete assortment of

Foreign & Domestic

HARDWARE,

AT prices not to be undersold in this market, consisting in part of Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, Guns, Builders' and Carriage Materials. We have also for sale Brooks' Patent Wrought Iron Screw and Revolving Press. dec16 daw3m

Wanted—Agents.

$75 To $200 EVERYWHERE, MALE AND Female, to introduce throughout the Southern States the Genuine Improved Common-Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $20. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, and more elastic seam than ours. It makes the Elastic Lock-Stitch. Every second stich can be cut and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made.

Address S. M. TOLIVER & CO. Franklin, Ky., West Point, Ga.

CAUTION; Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical machine manufactured. nov7-d&wtf

OLIVER & WADDAIL,

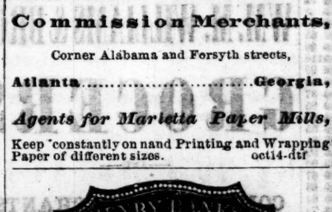
Commission Merchants,

Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,

Atlanta.....Georgia,

Agents for Marietta Paper Mills,

Keep constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper of different sizes. oct14-dtf



SAMUEL MEYER,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

(Office at Glenn, Wright & Carr's Warehouse.)
Liberal advances made on shipments to our friends in New York, Liverpool and Savannah.
sep15d6m

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN,

PROPRIETORS.

Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.

Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,

E. R. SASSEEN,
B. W. YORK,
R. T. JOURDAN,
ATLANTA, GA.

J. W. F. BRYSON, R. T. JOURDAN, Clerks.
june16-dtf

Georgia Hoop Skirt

MANUFACTORY,

Whitehall street, - - - Atlanta, Ga.

WM. TITLEBAUM would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity, that he will make to order and keeps constantly on hand, all styles of Hoop Skirts, especially the new fashioned PANIER HOOP of the best material and prices that will give satisfaction. He also keeps the best selected stock of French, American and German CORSETS ever kept in this market. A full line of Ladies' Ready Made White Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. Also, Millinery Goods. Superintended by Miss CODY. Call and examine.

☞ Sales Ladies will be in attendance to wait on lady customers. dec30-dly

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE

Via Atlanta & Augusta.

Connections by this Line are most Certain and Sure at all Seasons.

The Eating Houses on this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted.

Ample time given for Meals at regular Hours.

Conductors on this Line are Affable and Courteous to Passengers.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

Between West Point, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C.

Quick Time & Sure Connections

VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Passengers can purchase

THROUGH TICKETS

and have their

Baggage Checked Through

From New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta, to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, by

Four Different Routes

Via Augusta, Ga.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this route. These splendid Sleeping Cars run through from Atlanta, Ga., to Branchville, on S. C. Railroad, without change at Augusta.

The Great Southern

Passenger and Mail Route

Via Augusta, to Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philapelphia and New York.

Passengers can have choice of Four different Routes via Augusta to Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Fare the Same by Either Route,

Via Augusta, Kingville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Through Tickets sold at New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York by this route.

Through Tickets sold at Atlanta to Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers taking this route can have their Baggage Checked through from Montgomery, Alabama, to Washington, Philadelphia and New York by four different routes via Augusta. Baggage checked through from Atlanta to Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

The Train leaving Atlanta at 5:40 P. M. has attached to it Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, and makes close connections at Augusta with Trains to the following places: Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, and Columbus, Ga., make close connections at Atlanta with Trains for Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York.

☞ Patsengers wishing to go North by Sea, will find a

Splendid Line of Steam Ships

from Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York.

THE CHARLESTON STEAM SHIPS

Offer inducements to Passengers, with Tables supplid with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed, and Comfort

Are Unrivalled on the Coast!

☞ Through Tickets on sale in Montgomery, West Point, and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steam Ships.

J. A. ROBERT,
General Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad.
Augusta, Ga., Sep. 23, 1868. sep22-dtf



UNIVERSAL

LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Company of the United States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First-Class Healthy Lives.

Statement, July 13, 1868.

ASSETS:

United States Stocks (market value)	$109,250 00
Bonds and Mortgages (City of New York,	97,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds (market value)	25 187 50
Virginia State Bonds (market value)	14,700 00
Cash Deposited in New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co. (at interest)	45,000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank	10 182 09
Balance due by Agents (secured)	25,478 23
Office Furniture	5,235 22
Deferred semi-annual quarterly premiums	72,165 31
Premiums in course of collection	56,564 64
Interest accrued, not due	4,840 67
Other assets	3,319 21
TOTAL	$468,622 87

LIABILITIES:

Amount required to reinsure outstanding risks—Homan's Table—5 per cent.	$243,300	
Unpaid losses, not due	15,000	$258,000 00
Surplus over and above All Liabilities		$210,422 87

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities 181 1-2 to 100.

Number of Policies in force		3,034
Insuring		$7,926,810
Policies issued since January 1st, 1868		1,138
Insuring		$2,713,250

THE UNIVERSAL

Offers the following original and popular plan of Insurance:

1st. THE RETURN PREMIUM PLAN: Upon which policies are issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies *guaranteeing* the return of all premiums paid in addition to the amount insured.

2nd. THE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM PLAN: By which policies are issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies, *guaranteeing a reduction of fifty per cent.* of the premium after the third annual payment.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALTER.....President.
HENRY J. FURBER.....Vice President.
JOHN H. BEWLEY.....Secretary.
CHARLES E. PEASE.....Assistant Secretary.
D. PARKS FACKLER.....Consulting Actuary.
EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D.....Medical Examiner.
ALEXANDER & GREEN.....Solicitors

☞ Agents wanted throughout the South.

Address
J. W. SHACKLEFORD,
Manager Southern Department,
oct15 Atlanta, Georgia.

R. M. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS.

Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
jan16-dly

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand A full supply of the celebrated LILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS

Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama street, next do to the United States Hotel. apr1—dly

Come in out of the Jaws of Death.

HESITATION and delay are nothing but another form of suicide when you have a remedy at your hand to remove pain instantly.

DR. MACCIEL'S PILLS

are the true grains and essence of health, and the latest gift that Science has given to the world.

FROM MEXICO TO ALASKA

The People know them!
The People use them!
The People praise them!

These pills grapple with disease at its fountain-head, and root it out of the patient's system, at once. They fortify the body against Disease in all forms of sudden attack and epidemics, and enable all to brave the miasmatic danger of swamps and forests. One of Dr. Maggiel's Pills relieves the entire system of pains and aches, enlivens the spirits and sends new blood

Bounding Through the Veins.

Call for these inestimable medicines at your nearest Druggist's, and if he is out of them send to the proprietor's office for them. They are mailed safely all over the globe.

ONE MINUTE TO SAVE YOUR LIFE!

Take Disease in time and you will suffer less and be saved many days of useless misery.

What one hundred letters a day say from patients all over the habitable globe:—

Dr. Maggiel, your pill has rid me of all biliousness.

No more noxious doses for me in five or ten pills taken at one time. One of your pills cured me.

Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me. Send me another box to keep in the house.

After suffering torture from bilious colic, two of your pills cured me, and I have no return of the malady.

Our doctors treated me for Chronic Constipation as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your Maggiel's Pills cured me.

I had no appetite; Maggiel's Pills gave me a hearty one.

Your pills are marvelous.

I send for another box, and keep them in the house.

Dr. Maggiel has cured my headache that was chronic.

I gave half of one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear young thing got well in a day.

My nauseau of a morning is now cured.

Your box of Maggiel's Salve cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some Salve behind my ears and the noises left.

Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family.

I enclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar.

Send me five boxes of your pills.

Let me have three boxes of your Salve and Pills by return mail.

Doctor, my burn has healed by your Salve.

For all Diseases of the Kidneys, Retention of Urine, &c., &c.,

Maggiel's Pills are a perfect cure. One Pill will satisfy any one.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES,

Nervous Prostration. Weakness, General Lassitude and Want of Appetite,

Maggiel's Pills will be found an Effectual Remedy

MAGGIEL'S PILLS & SALVE

Are almost universal in their effects, and a cure can be almost always guaranteed.

Each Box Contains Twelve Doses:

ONE PILL IS A DOSE.

"COUNTERFEITS! Buy no MAGGIEL'S PILLS OR SALVE with a little pamphlet inside the box: they are bogus. The genuine have the name of J. HAYDOCK on box with name of J. MAGGIEL, M. D. The genuine have the Pill surrounded with white powder."

All Orders for the United States Must be Addressed to

J. HAYDOCK, New York, U. S.

DR. MAGGIEL'S PILLS OR SALVE ARE

nov18 25 Cents per Box. dly

Great Distribution!

—BY THE—

Metropolitan Gift Company!

CASH GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF $250,000!

Every Ticket Draws a Prize!

5 Cash Gifts		Each	$10,000
10 "	"	"	5,000
20 "	"	"	1,000
40 "	"	"	500
200 "	"	"	100
300 "	"	"	50
450 "	"	"	25
600 "	"	"	25
30 Elegant Rosewood Pianos		Each	$300 to $500
35 "	Melodeons	"	75 to 150
150 Sewing Machines		"	60 to 175
250 Musical Boxes		"	25 to 300
300 Fine Gold Watches		"	75 to 300
750 Fine Silver Watches		"	30 to 50
Fine Oil Paintings, Framed Engravings, Silver Ware, Photograph Albums, and a large assortment of Fine Gold Jewelry, in all valued at			

1,000,000 DOLLARS!

A Chance to Draw any of the above Prizes by Purchasing a Sealed Ticket for 25 Cents.

Tickets describing each Prize are SEALED, in Envelopes and thoroughly mixed. On receipt of 25 Cents, a Sealed Ticket will be drawn, without choice, and delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on the payment of One Dollar. Prizes will be immediately sent to any address, as requested, by express or return mail.

You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize may be exchanged for another of the same value. ☞ *No Blanks.*

☞ Our Patrons can depend on fair dealing.

References.—We select the following names from the many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: S. T. Wilkens, Buffolo, New York, $1,000; Mrs. E. Stuart, 70 Nelson Place, N. Y., $300; Miss A. Monroe, Chicago, Ill., Piano valued at $650; W. Curtis, New Haven, Gold Watch, $200; Robert Jackson, Dubuque, Sewing Machine, $100; Ph lip McCarthy, Louisville, Ky., $500; James Rogers, Washington, D. C., Musical Box, $150; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukie, Wis., Piano, $500; S. T. Ferris, New Orleans, Gold Watch, $250.

We publish no names without permission.

Opinions of the Press:

"They are doing the largest business; the firm is reliable and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune, Feb.* 8.

"We have examined their system and know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald, Feb.* 28, 1868.

"Last week a friend of ours drew a $500 Prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News, Mar.* 3, 1868.

Send for circular giving many more references and favorable notices from the press. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Every Package of Sealed Envelopes Contains One Cash Gift.

☞ Six Tickets for One Dollar, 13 for Two Dollars, 35 for Five Dollars, 110 for Fifteen Dollars. All letters should be addressed to

PARKER, MOORE & CO.,
dec3-d2m 195 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE TO

MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS.

THE changes in classification made from time to time by other routes, though of little moments, may lead to misapprehension, as to charges by the

Great Southern Freight Line,

Via Savannah.

To meet such cases and avoid the necessity of frequent changes, on our part, Merchants are informed that our

Rates and Classification

will, at any time, be made

As Low as by Any Other Route,

and any accidental over-charge will be at once investigated and corrected, if brought to the notice of Railroad Agent at point of delivery, or to R. W. BRONSON, R. T.,
Macon.
J. M. SELKIRK,
Gen'l Freight and Forwarding Agent,
dec19-dtf Savannah

Smoked Bacon.

CLEAR, Clear Rib Sides and Shoulders, just out our Smoke-House and for sale.

A. K. SEAGO,
jan1-d Commission Merchant.

1868.

Winter Arrangement!

—ON—

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE NORTH AND EAST

—VIA—

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

—OR—

INDIANAPOLIS

Passengers by this Route have choice of

Twenty-five Different Routes to

NEW YORK

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

☞ Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA

Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 6:45 p. m.

After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

☞ Check Baggage to Louisville, and it will be re-checked to destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS AT GOOD HOTELS.

ASK FOR TICKETS

VIA LOUISVILLE.

General Ticket Office, Atlanta.

E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
dec13—d W. & A. R. R.

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

—BETWEEN—

ATLANTA & NEW YORK

Philadelphia, Washington,

AND OTHER

EASTERN CITIES

—VIA—

Western and Atlantic

—AND—

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE

RAILWAYS!

ALL RAIL ROUTE!

Time Table, Nov. 17, 1868.

NORTH.	
Leave Atlanta	6:45 P. M.
Leave Dalton	2:30 A. M.
Leave Knoxville	11:15 "
Leave Bristol	7:20 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg	9:00 A. M.
Leave Alexandria	5:05 P. M.
Leave Washington	6:30 "
Arrive at New York	6:00 A. M.
SOUTH.	
Leave New York	8:40 P. M.
Leave Alexandria	7:30 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg	4:30 P. M.
Leave Bristol	5:57 A. M.
Leave Knoxville	1:14 P. M.
Leave Dalton	8:40 "
Arrive at Atlanta	3:25 A. M.

Time Between Atlanta & New York Fifty-Seven Hours.

☞ *The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.*

SLEEPING COACHES ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

THROUGH TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED.

—AND—

Baggage Checked Through

—TO—

ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
dec13-d W. & A.

GEORGE T. FRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Begs leave to inform the good people of Atlanta and also those of Fulton, DeKalb, and adjoining counties, that he has located his office in Bain's Building, East side of Whitehall street, in the said city of Atlanta, where he may be found and consulted upon business, every day (Sundays excepted) from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 o'clock, P. M. He will give diligent, careful, and prompt attention to all business confided to his care.

He will make a specialty of the following grades of business, to-wit: The collection of debts, settlement of all money demands, and of all demands growing out of contracts between man and man, all matters appertaining to, or growing out of, the Homestead Law.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the benefits intended to be conferred by the Homestead Law, are respectfully invited to come to my office for any information they may desire concerning the said law. Also, will attend specially to all matters in bankruptcy, and he begs leave to say to the unfortunate debtor, that the time wherein you will be allowed the full benefit of the Bankrupt Law, will expire on the first day of January, 1869; after that time you must pay fifty per cent. of your indebtedness, or else you cannot have the benefit of the law, except by the consent of a majority, in number and value, of your creditors, which consent you will not be likely to obtain. If you are in debt $200, or upwards, and feel that you cannot pay out, without subjecting yourself and family to great hardships and inconvenience, come to my office, and I will assist you to be relieved from all your distresses and embarrassments, by filing a petition for you for that purpose.

Be sure to make application before the 31st day of December, or else you will be too late! too late!

The citizens are specially invited to come to my office to consult me on any business they may desire to have attended to. They will always find me in my office, in a good humor, always glad to see you, and ready to give you a hearty, old fashioned welcome, and will always be ready to attend to your business for you.

☞ Office over Alexander's Hardware and Bradfield's Drug Store, stairway running between the two, on the same floor of the Southern and St. Louis Life Insurance offices.

Respectfully, GEO. T. FRY.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 10, 1868.

Refers, by permission, to Gen. Wm. Terry, Wytheville, Va.; Gen. James A. Walker, Norfolk, Va.; Hon. James G. Tipton, Judge of the 15th Judicial Circuit of Virginia, Hillsville, Va.; and Joseph Smith, Attorney at Law, Hillsville, Va. dec1-dly

JAMES M. CALHOUN. | WM LOWNDES CALHOUN, JAMES T. CALHOUN.

J. M. CALHOUN & SONS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Are still actively engaged in the practice of law as their old office on Alabama street, and will continue to give prompt attension to all business entrusted to their care in the Superior Courts of the Coweta Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the District Court of the United States. Special attention given to the Collection of claims. jan5-d3m

GEO. A. WALLACE,

Attorney at Law,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

nov17-d3m

RODERICK D. BADGER,

DENTIST,

HAS removed from the Granite Block, Broad street, to rooms over Henry Banks' Shoe Store, No. 8, Peachtree street, where he will be glad to welcome all his old patrons and wish up on new ones promptly and well. jan7 1w

PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE.

ADAMS, JONES & REYNOLDS,

WAREHOUSE

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

NEW FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE,

Near Passenger Depot,

Corner Forsyth and Poplar Streets,

ADAM B. ADAMS,
PEYTON REYNOLDS,
DONALD B. JONES,
} MACON, GEORGIA.
oct22-d3m